Routes to tour in Germany

The Swabian **Alb Route**

German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swablan Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest, it is a range of hills full of fosallised reminders of prehistory, it has a blustery but healthy climate. so have good walking shoes with you and acale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 miles of marked paths. Dense foresta, cavea full of stalactites and stalagmites, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to clamber will ensure variety.

You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health reaorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German Imperial family.

Visit Germany and let the Swablan Alb Route be your



- 2 Heldenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Urach
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle

DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV





Kohl's own brand of leadership emerges

he would have most work to do stic effairs, especially in balancbudget and fighting unemploy-

m his first day in office he was don to play his part in foreign

side of government business ell to his Foreign Minister, lietrich Genscher, were soon

preparing his foreign visits the er's Office kept a firm hand on and Herr Kohl's 9 June goent pelicy stetement likewise teschis own hund.

reign and security policy in pnthe Chancellor enguged in plain and cleer outlines.

talks provided un opportunity of he way for his next mujor visit, will take him to Moscow.

iat he had to suy on the eve of his le the Soviet cepital sounded like a

IN THIS ISSUE

ens fece big decisions, aside The crucial issue of loolball all tradesmen keep hammering

is from the corroaton end esion department

can be no doubts about Franviews on Western security. The insists on Independence es i

al de Gaulle. and peace must not be left to foinfluence. Sovercignly is Inviola-

understood since the days of

was why Frence withdrew from of Nato in 1967 (but remained a ber of the Atlantic pect).

French Premier, Pierre Mauroy, pullined this complex situation to a gathering in Paris, and there can decying that since President Mitnd took over French commitments alo have been clearer and readler

they used to be. ges Pompidou and Valérie Gis-Estaing stood more aloof, not to on Geogral de Gaulle, who saw severelgnty as the crux of his ric mission.

sain people wonder why

then Helmut Kohl took over us firm warning to the Soviet leaders oot Chancellor it looked as to misread the situation or harbour

Herr Kohl said his piece on the essumption that it was better to state the Germen case plainly and unemblguously than cautiously to trade in ifs end

He would be holding his talks in Moscow on the basis of Bonn's firm foundation in the Western community, he said, adding that: "That is precisely what makes us credible in the East."

Unlike his predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, Herr Kohl does not plan to don the montle of a mediator or en in-

He feels it is enough to outline Germun interests and to listen carefully to what the Russians heve to sey.

Yet, he can still imagine that such ties do more than serve the purpose of establishing good-neighbourly relations. They might ulso benefit the mediumrange missile talks.

The Chancellor was equally forthright when it came to the EBC summit in Stuttgert: He left little doubt how urduous the prepurations for the summil had been end how slight the prospects of success were.

But he did not prefer, despite the risk of l'eilure in his bid to achieve Euroneun success during his chuimnniship of the European Council, to revert for sufety's suke to vegue formulations.

He frankly outlined the problems the Europeen Community currently faces end was particularly scathing at the egolsm of some other EEC members.

"I feel," he sald, "thet we in Europe have grown a little too easy-going politically. We have relied on the EEC

functioning automatically." He had e number of auggestions on

Behind French attitudes on security

under a Socielist President of ell people, especially when in coelition with the Communist, ties with Nato abould be reemphasised.

There are probably two muin reasons, the first being the immediate danger erising from the Soylet Union's modern arms bulld-up for Western Europe in particuler.

This change in reality demends, from the viewpoiet of Certesian logic, closer ties with France's allies. So France now endorses the Nato dual-track decision to which, by virtue of its apecial posltion in the alliance, it is not a party.

UN Secretary-General in Bonn The Secretery-General of the United Netione, Perez de Cuellar, mede thie month his

first official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, He hald talks with Bonn Chanceltor Helmut Kohl (pictured) end Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genecher, Subjecte discussed included Nemibia and disermament and the Third World, Mr Perez seld the generoue Germen ceeh support hed helped United Natione development

how the Stuttgart summit might yet be a success and how new and specific guldelines might be egreed to accelerate

the process of integration.

There could be no misteking his wurning that Bonn would not be increesing its financial contribution to the EEC unless definite progress toward Integration could be expected.
His appeal to EBC leaders wes a high

stake by the Honn Chancellor. If he fulled to carry them with him end the Stuttgart summit falls it would be a personni fellure.

On European Integration, as the previous day's proceedings of the Bundestug'u foreign policy committee hed shown, responsible political forces in the rullog coalition and the Opposition still heys much in epmmon.

The second reeson is ot least equally

important. It is that the pacifist trend

that hus been in evidence in several

Western countries don't agree with the

sisteni interpretation of sovereigety.

France's special role in Nato presuppo-

ses e North Atlantic pact that is fully in-

If this readiness appears in eny way

not signify military autonomy, is over-

That is the point of the criticism of

It the Germans were no longer pre-

Herbert Kremp

(Die Welt, 10 June (983)

ness in all member-countries.

shadowed by fresh risks.

Arms control proposal by Chancellor

ISSN 0016-8858

henceilor Kohl'a six points on arms control show that he is a mau of compromise. He has no objections to negotiations on British or French nucieur weapons; ho mereiy, rulea them out et the present round of Genevii

Tills estutely indicates his readiness to allow them to count in future in Eest-West balance of power equations.

It is a valid point, since the enormous programmed growth in what are now relatively insignificant potentials is the

real problem.

Herr Kohl's call on the Soviet Union to reduce the number of its mediummage missife systems is limited to systems aimed at Western Europe.

In the case of missics stelloned in Asia he calls for an embargo, with ays-French security concept.
Indeed, it jeopardises France's contema withdrawn from Europe not being transferred there.

The Chancellor thus gives priority to regional. Lutopean securi global belance of power.

tact end an unquestioned defence readi-This is not only common sense; it is also strictly in accordance with the negotieting concept on which Neto origiquestionable French sovereignty, which nally agreed. is basically a political claim and does

It formed the basis of the compromise proposals drawn up last summer in Geneve by the chief US end Soviet negotietors. 200 a mind mindred an

pacifism mede by M. Mauroy in his Unfortunetely these proposals were Paris speech. It is made primerily with Germany in mind, rejected in Washington and Moscow, but they still acen as desirable in Helmut Kohl's eyes as they were in Helmut pared to defened their country it could Schmidt's | et nee etail (heps) | 1 | hardly fall to become a glecis of the So-

It is remarkable for the Chancellor to Continued on page 3





WORLD AFFAIRS

Weinberger uses visit to tell allies about revised Pentagon ideas

TS Defence Secretary Caspsr Weigberger's visit to Bonn brought to light a number of points that are important for the future of Western Europe and the Atlantic alliance.

The Americans are in the process of reviewing their global strategie eutleek in several majer respects.

One is the concept of horizontal escalation such as might occur in South-West Asia er, to put it more clearly, the

Starting with the Tohran hostages, tho Seviet advance into Afghanistan and tho eli crisis as it assumed increasingly alarming proportions the Pentagon has devoted thought to the subject.

Reperts were complied and submitted to the Nerth Atlantic Council in

They begin with the point made by President Carter that the Gulf was a region of vital interest to the United States and then review the pessibilities of averting a conflict by means of sultable precautionary measures.

The basic assumption that underlies the Pentagon atudies is that the Soviet Union olms to use force to change the altuation in the Gulf and establish a mllitary presence there.

It is the first time there has been a departure, even in strategic thinking, from

the classic doctrine of the Western ai-

The Pentagoe papers, partly published as Cengressienal reports, reach tho conclusien that an attack in the Gulf ought te he answered by military counfer-measures in other parts of the

The response could be in Cuba. Korea er even Central Europe. This is the theory behind geographical, or "herizontal" escalation of a clash hetween the superpowers that eccurs outside Eu-

Official admissions may not bave heen made hut Western European gevernments have been most upset by this linkago of distant conflicts with the establishmeet of a military backdrop for uso at least as a threat in Central Euro-

Opponents of missile modernisation have implied there is a connection between the stationing of new medium-range US missiles in Western Europe and this strategic reappraisal by the Pentagon.

The missiles might thus appear to be essensive weapons and not parely defonsive in character, But this inference

if, for security reasons, the Seviet

Union attaches sufficient importance to

forestalling the installation of Pershing

Once the missiles ere stationed it is il-

kely to he more difficult to negotiate

their removal than it would be to pre-

vent them from being installed at all ot

Alternatively, agreement might ho

co left is direct talks between the super-

relations, threats and insults Washing-

ton thus ought to fish out the offer of a

dialogue and ignore the remaining So-

A dialogue between the superpowers

(Aligameine Zeitnag Mainz, & June (983)

Peter Seldlitz

would come as a relief to Western Eu-

rope too. For it there can be no substi-

tute as a political safeguard for peace.

viet polemics.

From the mixed Soviet bag of better

the present talks.

couraging note.

2s then the first option is its only choi-

Missiles: Moscow has only two options open to it

A naiysis of the Williamsburg summit is cure to show the Soviet Union that Moscow's tactics towards the West

The West has not allowed itself to be split. On security matters not only France came out in selidarity with the others; so, for the first time ever, did

Soviet idees that anti-nuclear movements in Western Europe might force gevernments to review their pelicies have proved wishful thinking.

True, the debate on the stationing of a new generation of missiles in Western Europe if the Genova talks fall to schieve results is by no means over.

There are those whe seem to have the greatest pleasure in anticipating a hot autumn of demonstrations organised by all manner of anti-missile groups.

But hopes of unilateral psychological and political disarmament by Western Europe can no longer be harboured by the Kremlin if It takes a view of the sitaution that is at all realistic.

The British Labour Party, which famething of the sort, took a beavy beating at the pella.

Germany's Social Democrats might face a similar fate if they fall to arrive at a clear policy statement on defence and security.

What conclusions must Moscow reach from this change io the situation? The Soviet government only really has two options.

It must either meet the West half-way at the Geneva talks or wait until the new missiles are staioned and then negotiate on scrapping them.

llance whereby, in the event of an enemy attack, the defence is to be put up where the attack takes place.

. Third, by limiting the scale of their

oldest formula of Soviet expansionist pelicy: to encourage social revolutionu-

A missife attack could never be launched by 108 Pershing 2 missiles so limited in range as to be unoble even to reach SS-20 iounching fucilities in Western Russla.

The Americans have now realised that their 1979/80 Guif scenario is no lenger apprepriate, and that wes what Mr Welnberger confirmed in Bonn.

In Washington today a military clush between the superpowers in the Gulf is felt te he the mest likely form u cenflict might take.

There are severel reasons why, the first being that Soviet armed forces nre grouped in just the sume way as they were three-and-a-half years ogo, before the invasion of Afghanistan.

Sixty-five per cent of land-hesed and strategic alr force copacity is aimed at targets in Contral Europe, 25 per cent at South and East Asia and only five to 10 per cent at areas to the south of Russiu, c. the Near and Middle Eust.

Second, as America now sees it, internei conditioos in the Eastern Bloc and its economio and militery resources ruic out o mejor militury advance to thu

commitment in Afgitanistan the Russlans are clearly felt to ba indicating that they have no intention of going uny

Their most plausible political etrategy in the oil region is in keeping with the ry movements in this purt of the world.

The great unknown quentity in this context ie the influence of the competing Islamic revelution that HOME AFFAIRS co strikingly effective in inc

Horizontal escalation

penn theatre would be deal

the Berlin Wall was bulk, in

the Warsny Pact armies h

Last but not least, the here recelled that their each of the least wildly unrealistic in Greens face big decisions, aside from It is not marely that Nut the crucial issue of football treuty terms and as it sees look

other side, just as it was hi STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

choslovakia and in 1981 was imposed in Peland, metimes politics takes a back sent On all these occasions is also sport. That is whet happened et n was the one to set up so a meeting of the Greens in Hanohackdrop by massing trees

large-ecole maneuvres, plane executive committee delegates exercises and air force schooled on the last Saturday of the season less suitable us a theatra for whether Hamburg SV or Werder escalution of whatever kind then would win the second size strikes it is the other that

the scene in militury terms. Hamburg SV won in a photo finish.

The new Bonn government page 15—Ed.]

some of the credit for having a fact so many left that, after n this point on the American shour discussion, a woman delegation view could no Waron Maren-Grisabach pointed upheid.

Washington has no choice sell vanished.
iouste again the Central Emplifies wemen, who could but emile globul strategic pluming the tyat the behaviour of their beorded always held by virtue of a trades, also got a telling-eff. potential and understanding the it possible," asked Maren-Grist must play.

It is that of un extremely a theorem who should be looking region exposed to strong one their children to actually do so?."

ces in which any idea of big the meeting of the Greens is diffesure to hear oneself must be to other parties. As different es What is more, in the event stables to concrete," os Rudolf Central Furence and many for put it.

Central Europe needs more le pro put it.

tion, not less, including the settlere sto no hanners, no zealeue marked for the purpose.

It now looks as though settled plant with two flowers will do. perts in Washington are resulted set stone on stacks of executive cescs some hesitation, lo this classes to tables but shoulder hags made of and under the chaire pilos of of the situation.

the Greens, who ot the general elecin March managed to get more the 5 per cent of the electoral vote dio get into Parliament, hod plen-

OAU is currectly subjected in discuss in Hanover:
allowed to override the fact of formance the Greene have not really proved useful immany other institutes.

It successfully mediated is the one hand, as one delegate put between Moroeco and Ales thiopia and Somalia. The Old that were stationed in Chadles at least eased the situation is the other hand, they have to come though they may have been the situation in Chadles at least eased the situation is with problems of parliamentations with problems of parliamentations it.

Greens havo a rotational principle resentation in the Bundestag) pre-

se "formal" difficulties were left of the discussion in Hanover so that fundamental Issues could ho dealt

Greens have to make up their Whether to stick to their present

Centinued from page 1

expressed understanding for the cally justified Soviet dosire for

at sught to help him on his forth-If yielt to Moscow when he reites his equally justified criticism of Soviet arms hulld-up, warning the Union to make no mistakes Nato's capacity to act in unison

shington would be well advised to the Chancellor authorisation to

11: (Studgarter Zeltung, 10 June 1983)



courso, which appeals to the voters lift of centre, or whether they should take up Bahre's suggestion and try to gain support within the censervativo electorate, that is, right of centre.

It was cleer right from the start of this meeting that this problem would not be decided on in Hanover and certainly cannot be climinated by putting it to the vote. But there was en obvious need for discussion bn the isoue.

Two contrasting approaches to this issuo were presented at the start of the convention; on the one hend, Rudolf Bahre, once a dissident in the GDR; on the other, Rainer Trampert, who bluntly und emld greet uppleuse underlined that he is not willing to go nlong with Bahro's "adverturous strategy" of roodjusting the party to gain support from

On the ceiling of the long Niedersachsenhalle a purple balloen can be seen with the words Schwerter zu Pflugscharen (Swords to Ploughaliares)

Bahro's idee, which plans a "transltien frem Block to Green" is nothing

In his eyes the hypothetical possibility of a Red-Green reform blee was buried with the result of the general election in Merch. Many had not grasped thie

Tho SPD and the Unions were hogged down in their ideology of Kaputthdustrialisierung (roughly: overindustrielising) end the arms race.

The Greene must try and make their peoco with the three-quarters conservative majority in society, he said.

The perty must do mere than just

complain about injustices and offer a

He called upon those in Hanover to dispute Helmut Kehl's right to refer to

As Bahro nireedy onec wrota in o thesis paper, "The Germans niweys only hed semi-revolutions, but we were once a reforming netion.

"The new sociol movements, which have now corried the Greene into Parlinment, are the horbingers of new redicel referms."

Rainer Trampert, tho man from the north of Germany, who like Bahro is n member of the party's national executive cemmittee, spoke of his fears of changing the face of the party just to oppeal to conservative voters:

Ho too wants political success, but the price of each success must be decid-

He rejected merely conforming to the existing general consciousness and glossing-over of everyday life.

..Trsmpert warned Bahro against hsing taken in by the conservative promise of the warmth of the "national community"? In times of crisic, the Volksgemeinschaft ideelogy of the National Socialists is all too readily presented to the people.

Quotes by Helmut Kohl and Adolf Hitier were mentioned side by side. Some of the audience at the book of the hall found it difficult to understand what was going on up frout.:.

One men kept on stroking his dog, another read a looflet ho was handed hefore he came in.

In-betwaen lists of signatures for Polish prisoners, persons detained who helong to the GDR peace movement, and the Eco-movement in France, almost everything over published on the Greens by traditional ond ulternative publishers is on sule.

Gardening Without Using Poisonous Substances is there among postors, post-cards, megazines end the Gorleben

A large book entitled Savo The Whoics competes with Seve The Frogs both indisputedly important tasks for

> Hsns-Peter Sattler (Siuligarier Zeltung, 6 June (983)

OAU tries to maintain a steady course

reached on limiting their number. Since the Willismshurg summit Moscow has sent a number of algoals in Washing-The 20th soniversary year of the Orgaoisation of African Unity is overton's direction that might sound an enahadowed by a serious crisis. The unity Mr Andropov told Averell Harriman envisaged by the OAU's founding fathat normal or, better still, cordial relathere 20 years ago has remained wishful

tions with the USA were the most burning and keenest interest of his country. Its statutory principles, such as non-In Washington too President Reagan Intervention and respect for colonial frontiers, have failed to withsland the must be mere interested the closer his oext election campaign comes in playmany local conflicts. ing an active part in world affairs by

The ongoing clash over West Sahara, holding a summit conference with the which twice etymied the 19th OAU summit in Tripoli, has now heset the Now that Moscow has realised that third attempt to hold a summit in Addis the hid to split the West has led to Western leaders closing ranks the only choi-

. The dispute over membership for the Ssharoui Arab Republic, procisimed by the Polisario liberation front, as the 51st OAU member-country reflect not just the ethnic problems that drive a wedge between many parts of Africa,

It also reflects the growing contrast between extremist and moderate groups of states and their respective interests in the latest conflict.

While Libys and Algeria are among Polisario's supporters, Morocco lays ciaims of its own to the former Spanish Sahara and is supported by others. The breaking strain to which the

The OAU arguably determined credit for having steadfastly of bids to transfer the East-West to Africa (even though it my ways have succeeded).

Hans-Good (Wesidenische Allgemeist.

Publisher: Estadrich Reinecka. Editable Hant, Edito: Alexander Anthon (198) sub-setter Bings Birmell — Destales Georgea Poors Friedrich Remecks Vering Gmail 23 School Hemburg 76, 741 22 89 1 Telet 02-1078 Advertising rates liet No. 16 --Annual aubscription Del al.

Printed by Druck, and Venegateus Friedlersman Stumenter, Descripted in the USI MALINES, Inc. 540 West 24th Street Her 1001 All articles which THE GERMAN THRUSE IN published in cooperation with the select analog numbers are the Faders Report in NY They are complete invalations of MI 1997, no way seridged her advantage reduction. dejermination.

ke his plea for a compromise.

Puzzling away . . . Rudolf Bahro,

former GDR dissident Rudolf Babro was really hoping for come kind of specific commitment during the Green'e cengress, ho went about it the wrong way.

His exhortotion that the Greens should not just concentrate on the support of society's fringe groups and outsiders but should show more interest in tho large, conservative minded majority in Germany, does seem a bit naive.

It was the head of the CSU, Franz

he's too much the theorist Jesef Strauss, who stoted that the Greens ought ndt to he wasting their

Bahro shows conference that

time in parliaments. Almost every centence in Bshro's thees show that he is an out-and-out theoretician, who has spent toe much time at his desk, puzzling away at his favourite ideas of a post-industriel seciety.

Logically consistent, he recommends that the Greens sssumo the "bankruptubandon all hopes of co-operation with the "Big Labour Organisations" (SPD anti the unione).

In doing so, he overlooks the fact that many of those who voted for the Greens, but also those for whom the label "left-wing" is still net a nasty word, are hoping for precisely that kind of co-operation to prevent any reactio-

nary political trends. What Bahro means exactly when he talks of moving towards the conservative majority in the population is bis ow 1 personal secret.

Does be expect the Graens to accept a bit of tightening-up of the demonstration isw, a bit of the tough line against foreigners and inconvenient groups ni-

Apart from the fact that the CDU-CSU and the FDP have no real reason to support such Anntherung on the part of the Greens, such a move would cost the party some of its most active sup-

In the medium-term, the most imporent characteristic of an alternative party should not bo to eeck salvation, particularly intimes of crisis, by shifting into secio-political reverse gear.

Admittedly, the Orcons cannot ludefinitely avoid fundamental structural decisions on the party's future,

The immediate future will decide whether the existing rotational principle for the Green Bundestag members or the often chaotic relationship between the party's grass roots and the party leadership are ideal.

This entails urgument within tho party liseif. A series are force in that

(Numbergot Nachrichten, 6 June 1983)



tax ullowence previsions.

the trude tax us n "tax of land

thu primary sources of home

unnicipalities is drying up &

pected in the ferm of value at

and that's net geing to help

Tho same probably applied

The municipalities are now

terms with the problems at his

The debt burden fucing the

litles, on the other hand, los

reasonable in comparison: Di

Anyone who draws the

that the municipalities should more is confronted by the said law of the municipalities with

that the nameistrutive by

carn the udditional debt service.

called for a change in the co

was not in fuct effected at the have led to the kind of overhead

practised by German towns

international economie crist

What is more, Weinberger

budget law in 1977.

Former Chancelior Helmus

Weinberger is glad that sucht

dent professions.

"But we know that will a

This development means

Civil service pensieners, on the other

The pension reform must de justice

te the Censtitutional Court requirement

ef comparable treatment for all kinds of

It must also ensure that mera funds

are raisad, which can only be nchlaved

if the Federal and state governments

agree te remit much ef the extra reve-

Slower Increase

But only peeple who are paid a state

pension would be required to shoulder

the pension reform burden, ao unless

suitable provisiens were made low pen-

If the reform was sutisfactory the

lengthy tug-of-war would bave bacn

werthwhile, and when a deciaion is

taken it must be stoed by in good times

1984 must be the end of the pensions

slons weuld be hit hardest. . . .

prevision for old age.

nue te the pension funds.

and the econemic situation.

hand, already pay tax en their pansiona.

Amenity cutbacks drawn up as local authority budgets feel the pinch

Germany's municipalities ere going to hava to cut down their spending even further over the next few years.

People will have to sacrifice some of the comforts they are now taking for

A quick dip ie the ioenl swimmieg baths befere going to werk, fer example. In future, mest of them will open et 9 a. m. instand of 7 a. m.

Adult educatien courses will become more expensive and, suddenly, the iecal libraries are asking readers to pay meney to borrow beoks.

Tha list of austerity measures ja a long one. The Germen Municipal Authorities' Assembly listed 92 Individual items after consulting its members,

The item at the tep of the list should make tha pay experts in the German Transport and Public Workers' Union (OTV), whe are currently bargaining over a new pay deal, prick up their ears: personnel cuts.

Of the 80 lecal autherities covered by tile survey, 57 stated that they weuld not, nt least fer the time being, be filling tha jebs which become vacant, and 45 municipalities will be getting rid of jobs on a mere permanent basis.

Sperts clubs will be receiving less financial assistance in the way of subsidies in 50 per cent of the towns/cities covered. Every second municipality will ba cutting beck on road maintenance.

Tbls is more than just a will te seve, as shown by the city of Dulsburg: In the field of public swimming baths alene, Dulsburg will aave DM8m by lowering the temperature of the water, limiting the opening hours and thua reducing

No fixed rules

There are no fixed stipulations on the extent te which a sperts club has to be financially supported or on how many new beoks the municipal library has to

Subsidies fer school entings end alays in Schullandhoimen (eeuntry houses used by school classes for sbort visits) are also voluntury payments. Over half of the municipalities surveyed are planning cuts here.

Pretty soen though all this is not going te be enough. The chairman of the North Rhine-Westphalian Municipal Authorities' Assembly, the town clerk of Neuss, Franz-Josef Schmitt, caenot rule out that people may even lose out on aervices and benefits to which they are legally entitled. There's

just no more money. As an example, Schmilt refers to traveiling expenses for schoel children, North Rhine-Westphalla are paid for by the Land (individual federal stete) if the colldren do not live near the

This generous gesture was decided en by the Landtag (stete parliament) in Dusseldorf. In reality, however, the municipalities themselves have to pay for

Although the Land provided a aubsidy linked to the size of the population to cover the sorvices to be rendered by the municipalities within the context of the Austragsverwaltung (administration



of public contracta), this money has now been "dropped altogether". This subsidy only eevered 45 per cent

of the cests beferehand anyway. Admittedly, the municipalities are aware of the feet that the Land is planning to increase its investment subsidy. Hewever, they are not willing to accept thia as compensation, es this money eannot be used to "cover current spending". The latter field presents the bigg-

est headeche for the municipalities. "If we den't get eny heip", says the town clerk of Dulsburg, Herbert Kril-

mer, "the whele system will collapse". A list compiled by the Municipal Authorities' Assambly shews hew hard the municipalities bave been hit by the termination of subsidies.

Celogne, the city with the biggest pepulatien in Nerth Rhine-Westphalin, received DM52m last yeer.

The atnte capital Düaseidorf, wes niiettad DM31.5m, and the crisis-ridden mining tewn ef Dortmund get

All independent and dapendent ndministrative districts together recaived a tetal of DM450m last year. The absence of this sum of meney hea loft a blg gap.

For although the Land no longer providea the financial support, it still expecia the municipalities to provida the expensive services which they are obligad to de by law.

The missing subsidisation figures virtually coincide with the deficits in those 25 municipalitica unebie te beiance their budgets in 1983; DM501m.

Dulsburg tops the list with DM76m, but is eutstripped on a per capita besis by Oberhausan and Hegen.

The deficits, therefore, have increescd almost threefold within one year. In 1982, enly 18 municipalities were in the red with a total deficit of DM172m.

Schmidt, town cierk of Neuss, thus talks of "self-defence" when munleipalities consider cutting beek expenditure In areas in which they ere obliged to pny by law.

"As soon as we reach the stage where berrowing can no longer be justified, we must - law er no law - deelde whether things can go on like this". Schmitt says that the municipalities

are being gradually drained. He cuspects thet not only the economy is being put to the test but the municipalities as well.

However, austerity measures by the municipalities often lead to problems alsewhere. The eutting of special season-tiekets for aehool children for axample may induce the pupils to jump on their blkes insteed er walk to school.

This means a loss of revenue for the municipal transport services, which in their turn will require additional subsi-

First of all, however, the municipalities will be trying to get their money by going to court. If this doesn't help, there'll be no option but to declare a state of financial emergency and refuse to render the services to which they are iegally bound.

Dilaseldorf will probably be stagleg a

Until 1984, he wever, the city olders are net ilkely to de anything which equid further upset the population. District council alectiens ere to be lick!

The Land gevernment in Düsseldorf ia sticking te its tough line. This will moan growing deficits.

Interler Minister (of Nerth Rhine-Weatphalie), Herbart Schnoer, announced last week: "Our Land has used nii possibilitias ef ebteining additienal ioans. It is not in a position to help the municipalities."

SPD Minister Schneor teok the epportunity to pass tha buck. He biamed the whole situatien en the CDU/CSU-FDP gevernment in Bonn, which in his opinien had taken the strain off tha federai budget at the expense of the municipalities.

The eutback in unemployment money, for example, will lead to n grenter number of persens receiving national essistance, which will lead to u further burden on the municipalities,

Tha municipei aiders agree en this peint. Brune Weinberger, executive membar of the Municipal Anthorities' Assembly Committee, reckons that "Operation 1982", which was genred to relieving the federui budgot, has led to un extra DM800m in weifura uid spending for the municipelities.

But there are also critical words for North Rhine-Westphalle. Although this Land complnins about the finuncial situntion fueing the municipalities, it also playod e part in devoloping thu icgislution in Bonn which has reduced the inunielpalitica to beggery.

Such criticism is not only icvelled against the nustority decisions. The state gevernment in Düsseldorf, for exemple, although initielly opposing the removal of selective employment tex, finally ugreed to this move.

Since 1980, therofore, this source of income has dried up and the municipailties have not recovered from this blow to this very day.

Hanna Kerrenberg and Engelbert Munstermann, both expert advisers to the German Municipal Authorities' Assembly, term the removal of the sciective employment tax es one of the most "serious ieterventions" in trade tax.

But it wasn't the only oee. In a study on the Municipal Finances Report of 1983, the two experts ilat a few more blows to the financial atrength of the

• The raising of the tax allowance for trading profits in the years 1975, 1978 and 1980 to DM36,000.

• The raising of the tax allowance for pital in the years 1978 and 198i to DM120,000, and

• The introduction of a tax allowance to the effect of DM50,000 for the adding-on of long-term debta to the trading capital tax cinco 1981.

Bruno Weinberger complains: "Between 1970 and 1981, welfare aid spend. ing hed to be increased almost 41/2 times. The main cource of income for the municipalities, the trade tax, on the other hand, was substantially decreased via icgisiatien, sive timea between 1975 and 1983 alone."

His conclusion: "In line with the motto, might is right, the municipalities nre being asked to help by Lünder whileh ere guilty of the THE WORKFORCE

The decisions taken in becoming the small and met Pension reform needed, and it will be firms and beost investment n drustic reduction in the firls liable to pay trade tary a difficult, unpopular task less than one third of all fine In Duisburg, the figure hi quarter, all the rest are con-

but the fact is that basing penalens on

tha earnings befere tax of the working

Disregarding taxation and contribu-

tiens is not fair aither. Working peeple,

who foet the pensions bill, were being

asked te pay mere and more in contri-

Pensien referm is a teugh but indis-

general and the Labour Minister In

The tug-of-war over pensien literea-

aes gives little idee ef the complexity ef

the preblem. Whatever Herr Blüm de-

So Herr Stoltenberg's suppert fer

pestponing pension rises is intended

first and foremest as pressure to get

Herr Blüm to make savings aed referm

fer which net enough cash will always

be eeming in as metters stand to honour

might have to meet the difference from

But equally heavy pressure weighs on

Herr Blum to submit proposala soon fer

a long-term reform of the pansion

Penslens must definitely increase

more slowly than they have dene in the

past. Claims that are not based on per-

sonal contributions must be cut back,

ail pension commitments.

budget funds.

The first concideration is next year,

need be the Finence Minister

cides on is gelng to be unpopular.

pensable task for the Benn gevernment

pe pulatien has growe tee expensive.

Town clerk Horbert Krans seen fueds threaten te run short of trude tax us n "tay of he specially after the turn of the cenwhes evae fewer working people will to support even more pensioners. Germany'a Christian Democrats ties are becoming more and adves, Proposals have been submittpendent on subsidies from he by the CDU's social accounty comgovernment or the Lander tio. The exparts say higher coatribuand lower peasless may be necessato boost the birth rate by financial

Krämer points out. He there is some mounts in a three-cernered for n reintroduction of the self-coatest in Benn. Will thay, wen't ployment tax. "This could be to defer next year's pansien rises? decision has bean postponad again. The head of administration they, the contestants, are Finance burg tones this statement doministration Gerhard Stoltenberg, Ecchal, remarking that such seemic Affairs Minister Otto Lambs-likely to be necepted by the Fig. and Labour Minister Nerbert

of extending trade tax to the Labour Minister won the latest ad of sparring easily on peints. Pente run up even mere debs un'te going to get mere next year or

Weinberger points out that of the federal guvernment has the increase will be based on helween 1970 and 1982 from a year's wage rises, which were unto DM308.5hm (an increased gracular. However much it is, it won't be

liorrowing by the Landri stelents insurance contributions for even mare, from DMM mem with at most 1.5 per cent mora, or DM186.5bn (580 per cent). lowhere near enough to offset influ-

> Doubls whether deadlines will be met ad manipulation of pension increases part of the pensions slow-down that

> been under way eince 1976. here wes talk of fraud at the time,

To fight mass unemployment the Common Market summit weuld need to renounce ence and for all protectioniam in all its guises and falled subsidies to

propean and German trade unions hald a demonstration in Stuttgart to watteetien to the plight of 12.mllneemployed in the 10 Common

Trade unionists demonstrate

against unemployment

question: "Where would we ke slighty thousand from nii over the the towns und municipalities is the towns und municipalities is read took part. They want political rai government and the Liader sloe to create jobs.

teneine Selling

The municipalities found leaders have no sure-cure solution to way of helping themselves. The world's economic ills, and Ernst their budget levels for 1982 and bit, general secretary of the DGB, year at the level of the 1981 beet for confederation, was stating too fect on the investive expension of the case in ciaiming that government thus intensifying the case in ciaiming that government the investive expension of the case in ciaiming that government the possibilities to save it symptoms rather than attempting numbers the case in ciaiming that government the case in ciaiming the case in ciaiming that government the case in ciaiming that government the case in ciaiming that government the case in ciaiming the case in ciaiming that government the case in ciaiming the case in ciaiming that government the case in ciaiming the case in ciaimi

Herbert Krämer on this possibilities to save the Williamsburg summit at least we can do now is resent to save the beginnings of an economic away from up to not.

As an example, he referred we confident continued inflation-freedown the day homes for the which would save n few heads which would save n few heads to sand marks in the case of each to the amatter of course in the national Heinz-Gunther Kenter and the policies pursued by all the

industries ilke steel.

The trade union demands for government invastment programmes overreach the mark, of ceurse. The European Community is already on the verge of bankruptcy, and would not deficit finaneing send interest rates soaring again?

That could hardly fall to bave an adverse effect on private investment, hitting jobs below the belt again.

Politicians would do well to heed the demands for shorter working bours one form or another, especially as the unions no longer insist on full wages.

Even if the recovery mulntains momentum thare seems to be no way in which the EEC will be able to avoid redistributing the amount of work available to ensure full employment.

The DGB's decision no longer to insist on less work for the came pay ought surely to make it easier to arrive at a solution.

The employers can no longer afford to disregard the prospect of readiness to compromise held forth by Herr Breit.

(Allgameine Zeitung Mainz, 6 June 1983)

It would be best if the atata were te

should be taxed to pay for communal

years te coma when mere and mere peopla will draw privata er company pensions in addition to their old-age

from the basic tenet of income tax law, which is that the mera peeple earn the mere they abould pay toward the cost ef publio services?

back. The entire pension might be taxed

It could be taken into account that

tax pensiena. They atready tax old peeple's aarnings from investment or prep-

Thare is ne sound reasen wby peeple

erdinary pensieners are part ef a contributery penslen scheme, whereas civil sarvants have a nen-contributery

It would need to bear in mind that pensions must increasa at a slower rate in tha years ahead and take into acceuat beth the number of contributors

expenditura until the age ef 60, 63 er 65, and than exempted from persenal taxatlee te all intents and purpesea. . Thia dilemma will increase in the

pensions and do se from an ever earlier Why aheuld eld peeple be exampted

There must ba an adequate tax-free

If they refused, the only option would be te changa tha baals on which pensien antitlement ls asaesaed.

alle wance to ensure that the basic necesalties of life are clear ef tha claw-

bour market is a permanent problem,

with 2.2 million peeple out of work

. To make the problem doubly difficult

there is no prospect of awlft solutions.

Unemployment is not just cyclical

Demographic problems complicate

matters. Estimates of en extra baif a

million prospective breadwinners in the

second half of the decade are on the

unemployed acem sure to keep the

number at three million or so for years.

In other words, unemployment will

grow increasingly pressing as a prob-

There are no sure cures. Patience is

They and the bedrock of today'a

conservative side.

this time round; it is to a large extent

promise of a awlft improvement either;

Wolfgang Mauersberg (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 June 1983)

debate for many a loeg year.

How pensions have grown increases in % 1 Jul 1 Jul 1 Jul 1 Jul +11,35 +11,2 +11,1 +110 Increase deferre for six months

The monthly unemployment figures No more joy in are still bad news. In the past, especially when the economy was booming, the spring unemployment used to nesedive dramatically in spring. Net any lenger. The improvement is negligible these jobless figures days, and it is purely seasonsi. The la-

'called fer. Hopea of conomic recovery selving the problem automatically, as it

An upswing, and it has been only tentalive so far, will not be enough on its own, Entire industries are being swept by the winds of change and need to shed capacity.

Structural change takes time and money. Cash is a scarce commodity and, with the coffers bare, would merely boost inflatien.

We run other ricks too; old, new and redundancy black spots. Exports are ahrinking and threatened by protectionism, and despite the Williamsburg summit interest rates seem to be on the Increase worldwide.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 4 June 1983)

Saudis intent on promoting domestic industry

The Federal Republic of Germeny is A Saudi Arabia's second most important partner in economic and industrial/ecientific co-operation, seid the Saudi Arabia Minister of Finance, Sheikh Mohammad Abaikhnil, at the 6th. Conference of the German-Saudi Arabian Economics Commission in · Rivadh.

Germen Minister for Economic Affairs, Count Otto Lumbsdorff, licuded the German delegation. Ha also met King Fahd for detailed talks during his

Saudi Arabia is on the threshold of a new pheso in its up to now breathteking cconomic development.

Tha reduction in the revenue from oil exporte menus greater economising. Thie will not, however, edversely effect tha davelopment targets set.

Tha emphasie will be shifted away from new large-scale projects towards extending those already in existence, promoting domastic industry end encouraging domestic manegement,

These objectives form the besis for prospects of future co-operation betwean Saudi Arahie and tha Federal Re-

The expected budgetery defleit of about \$9bn (30 billion Riel) is certainly not likely to break the Saudi Arabia bank. Saudí Arabia has vast monetary reserves both at home and abroad.

Abalkhail stressed that their is a hasic willingness to grant new loans to Bonn, but up to now the Seudi Arabia government has not been asked. Prohably it won't be thie financial year.

In Abalkhall's opinion, the current prica of oil is stuble and reasonable. He is cure things will stay that way, although thara is less certainty as to whether production and demand will rise

during tha third querter of this year. The expension of the domestic economy will Improva the capecity to absorb the financial hack-flow from the oil revenue, the Minister eaid. Suudi Arabia would then invest less abroad.

The huge invastments ebrond were necessery because the domestic economy could absorb that kind of capital.

Over the past six years, loans worth 123 billion Rial have flowed intu industry, egriculture and trade. This le growing constantly.

The Saudi government intends plugging the \$9bn deficit via disinvestment ehroed and by "stretching" etate-run projects.

Abelkhnil referred to the deficit figure es a trifla which would not have any effect on international financial mer-

Experts estimate Saudi Arabia's total monetary reserves and investments abroad at the least \$150bn. The minister himself, however would not sey.

During his talks with King Fahd end the Saudi Arahlen Foreign Ministar, Seud al-Faisal, Count Lemhsdorff made it cicar that Bonn's foreign policies towards the Middle Eest and towards the Arahs heva not heen changed by the change of government in Bonn.

This etatemant seemed to he important in reessuring the Saudis. After ell, during his first policy spaech in October 1982 Chancellor Kohi did not mention the Middle Bast at all.

The talks did not uncover anything new They confirmed the great caution shown hy Saudi Arahia, which stands as it were shove things, expressing ite understanding and sympathics for hoth the Lehanese and for the Syrlans.

The King only briefly touched on foreign policy, and with great restraint.



tal of Riyadh. Ha concentrated on economic policy

and the development of his cuuntry, particularly education. He is n former ducation minister.

Germen-Saudí Arabian economie relations ara in good chape and Germun firms represented in Saudi Arabia have no major compleints.

The problems caused by differences in legel systems are few. There are some difficulties over de-

mands that the Saudi Ambinus he given n 30 per cent share of any deal done with a foreign company. This can be traced back to an old law

adopted in 1974, which the Saudi Arahian government was pressurised into uccepting hy merchants, whose business is dropping off.

However, the stipulation allows for varied interpretations and German husinassmen are not unduly concerned about the possibility of stiff application.

Following a buoyant period in ceonomic tics hetween both countries it nu looks as if trade will stay at its present level or even trill off.

Competition, however, is becoming tougher all the time. In 1982, Saudi Arubia was Germany's mumber one oil supplier. During the first quarter of

1983 it lius been overtaken h und Libya.

Perhaps the Saudis will mindependent self-fulfilment. issue during Chanceller Kells in Saudi Arabia daring his per to the Middle East.

Lumsdorff handed over a letter from Kohl. There it his ment on the visit, ulthough it tain whether it will hothis year

tfrankfurier Aller für Deutschlie

Is making no progress at the

miniscent of the economic po

At the end of May, the Diff warned German firms not 10 5

ready for the off. According to forecasts by

supporting that war. Despite revolution and was

nians have shown a great sease

mall tradesmen keep hammering away to prove a commercial, ideological point

led trades are not dying out as many once predicted. It is true that some skills en lost and that others have been changed by the demands of a modern, technoloclety. But others that were thanght to be living la numbered days have begun to sgsia: tiled stove hullding, cabinet making, blacksmithing, What is bappening an ideologocial point is being proved. Jürgen Jeska reports here in tha Frankfurter ine Zeitung that human versatility and adaptability is the main reason why the msintela their vitality throughant the ages. This was comething that Marx and did ant reciise when they compiled their Communist Manifesto.

fre la a certain symbolism in the act that this year's German Trades gress was held in Frenkfurt'a Old

The emphasis placed by Sal tankfurt's Opara Housa, which was on the extension of high-tensilit and the plain coldness of high-dustry during the new december entire entire

firm will be responsible for panies.

Juhail on the Persia Galf.

The much-desired purchase sking up, the skilled trades still keep 600 Leopard tanks by the Series in a tight network: a working not discussed during Lambide id which the individual can still un-Nevertheless, a number of stind, the undivided work process, suggested that this desire a individual's dexterity and his practi
fintelligence. There is still a chance

Was preignet sich in Deutschland? Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt? Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen Die WELT.
Deutschlands große, überregionale Tages und
Wirtschaftszeltung.

Que se wasse-1-II en Alfomagne? Comment l'Allemagne regarde-t-elle le monde?

Vous trouverez les répontes à ces questions dans DIE WELT, le quotiden allemand indépendant, sujuyrégional et économique.

O que é que aconfece na

As respostes a estas pergunias s neontram-se no DIE WELT - o diano independente, recional a sconómico da Alemanha.

Come vê a Alemanha e munde?

Even technology, which is a robot nightmare to meny, stays "human" here, the skilled tradesman still masters tha machina and not tha other way

As the Swahian doctor Paracelsus is claimad to have written: "All crafts are united in Man".

Today there are 125 skilled tradas. Human versatility and adaptability ara the main reasone why the trades have maintained their vitality linroughout the

This was something Marx and Engais fulled to realise when they prophesied the following in their Communist Manifesto published in 1848:

"The lower strata of the middle class - the small tradespeople, shopkeepers, und retired tradesmen generally, the hundieraftsmen and peasants - ull these sink gradually into the proleteriat, partly because their diminutive capital

What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the world?

You will find the enswers to these questions in self: WEIT. Osmatov's independent national quality

Che cosa sta succedendo in Germania? Como vodo a Germania il mondo?

disposto a teli quesiti is trovate in OIE WELT.

¿Qué sucede en Alemania? Sobrum le pinemail ev omò3 Usted encontrarà la contestación a estas preguntas an OIE WELT, el distro siemán independiante,

in this is there is kingo presentate becauses of on eyele may there will still be a track arms alyoamic or

In Genf-spielt Moskau auf
Zeitgewinn, USA enttauscht

does not suffice for the ecale on which modern industry is carried on, and ie swamped lu tha competition with the large capitalists, pertly because their specialised skill is rendered worthless by new methods of production."

Although Merx and Engels talked of buman beings, they saw tha economy as a kind of natural force which had no place for man's inventiveness.

They would never have thought it poseible that the triumphal march of maes production, which was linked to the spreading of mass prosperity, would be able to create new needs which could be catered for by the skilled tra-

During recent yeare, many trades which were pronounced obsolete bava therefore come to new life: tiled-stove huilders, cabinetmakera and even the biacksmiths (because of the sport of horse-riding).

And nobody was abla to visualise tha amount of repair-work and restoration nceded in modem society.

Admittedly, whole branches of skilled trades, for example the tellor, heve been displaced by industry, or they have at least lost the basis for their independant economio existence.

On the other head, new trades have emerged or have made their presence felt to an extent no-one would have thought possible: dental technicians, henring-ald acoustics experts, building cleaners or ventilation constructors,

Although, as Marx and Engels predicted, many skills have been "rendered worthless" hy the technological revolution, particularly in electrical engineering, many new fields of work have been

Skilled trades also benefit from technological progress in other ways. For example, many small businesses are now able to afford computers.

So the dayolopment of the skilled tradee hus not been determined by the laws of the conomy (as Marx and Engels said) but by man's own ingenuity.

The skilled trades have become an important stahilising socio-political factor in Garmany.

In many senses, this sector is the "school of the nation" for the recultment of two thirds of all industrial trainees and future managers.'

Crafts and trades Businesses payrolis (figures in %) One-man firms between 2 and 4 25 .11 More than 50

The side-by-side, of master and apprentice means that job satisfaction and peaceful working atmosphare is batter ban in other areas.

Already beck in 1897, the economist Gustev von Schmoller (1838-1917) pointed out that the middle class unites the forces and tendeacies which ensure that "a great nation does not disintegrate into a few who are extremely rich and countless proletarians"...

In addition, the existence of a large number of small and medium-scale businesses guaranteee a markat economy system as it exists in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The skilled trades, therefore, have a feeling for all tendeacias which might threeten this economic freedom.

This varied neture of the skilled tradee elso mekes eure that Germany's provinces remain living a reas.

When one considers that the way out of the economic difficulties facing us during the eightles can only he achieved via greater individual responsibility, in-Itlative and the willingness to take ricks. skilled trades could become a symbol the the times.

The Information-theory expert, Professor Karl Steinhuch, once wrote: "Middle-elass awareness must, ahove nil, fileo up to the destruction of independence in the aconomic and intellectual spheres.

"Independence is the best guarantee ageinst unknown dangers and a prerequisite for future creativity."

In this respect, the skilled trades could become very important for the further development of our society, The skilled trades must become the

advocate of the human side of industry. Jürgen Jeske

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 June 1983)

Iran ready for economic jump

duty with regard to paying up their

Apart from a few individual business men who fied after the revolution broka out there have been no cases of refusal to repay loans,

Scare stories of nationalising foreign firms have revealed themselves to be completely unfounded in the case of German companies.

Both German and other foreign firms are optimistic about the possibility of completing contracts they one started.

There is still a great need for housing for the 40 million Iranians, four million of whom are claimed to be unemployed (30 per cent of the gainfully employable persons), the final control of the control of the con-

The goods on the Tehran govern-ment's list of imports show that the hilnd faith shown by the Shali regime in arge-scale projects is gone; machines. pharmaceutics, chemicals, fertiliser, the motor industry and spare parts.

One of the biggest harriers to the furthar development of the Iranian economy is the lack of skilled workers.

Not only are the experts gone, who have left the country over the past four years, but four years of trainees are missing. Training charges are essential.

This is the only way to chahle domestio capacities to be extended and to overcome the great economic dependence which has faced Iran during the Diether Loewe

> Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntageblatt, "Miliefe gie ffe au Briege . 5 June (983)



Dost-revolutionary Iran is hracing itcoif for a massive economic upewing, says the standing council of German chambers of commarca and Industry (DIHT).

As soon as the Iraq-Iran war ends, the billions of petrodollars can start to roll once more. Experte expect Iran to achieve the

best economic growth rates in the Middle East during the next few yeare. The economic signs are good. According to the German-Iranien Chamber of Commerce in Hamburg, Iran's currency reserves including gold

Iran has no foreign debts. Despite tho damage done hy war, 3.2 million barrels of oil are baing axtracted each dey (1 barrel (100) 159 litres), 2.5 million of which are exported.

Tha price of Iranian oil figures at :\$28.5' par barreliand there is a growing nd for the popular Iranian light. According to observations by German representatives in Tehran there has been a return to economic reason and

more stability, particularly in official institutions; The Iranian government is trying to get the exparts in engineering, industry and trade to return to Iran. Many skilled workers left the country in the face of the continuing war against Iraq.

The expectations of German firms are to he found somewhere between subdued scepticism and careful optiIran poised for an economic upswing, says chamber

mism. German business ties with Iran have always been strong. However, most businessmen still

show restraint in their acquisition pollcles, aven though the Tehran government has just published a new five-year plan with a long list of both major projects and measures to promote the country's small and medium-scale industries.

Spokeswoman for the Chamber of Commerce, Antje Moradians, expects an increase in travel to and from Iran hy German husinessmen in the near fu-

The number of German firms in Iran dropped from 270 before the revolution to 110 la May 1980 and 80 this year. Many of them have Iranian staff only. "What we're all really waiting for is the cad of the war", says Ernest A. Yolckmar, manager of the Aachenbased air and heating technology firm,

This would be the starting signal pro-

per for increasing involvement hy German firms in tha Persian Guif.

Many former projects are in the warzone. Hardly anything is known about their present state.

The outcome of the war is also important la deciding which political group takes over the leadership of the state and the economy inside and outsido the Tehran parliament.

The announced and known industrial projects provide an idea of Iran's need to catch up economically four years after the start of the revolution.

Ports are to he extended; airports to he built in provincial areas; 12 power stations to be eet up with a power load of 10,000 megawatts; and a pumpedstoraga hydrostation with a capacity of four times 250 megawatts, is to be hullt

The Iranian railway network is to be completely electrified now that the connection between the Soviet border and the provincial capital, Tahriz, has been

A new international airport is to be built in Tehran liself and a major oil refinery in the province of Ilam. Work on the gas pipeline into Turkey

mainly because of the war. The surprising thing about is the number of large-scale p

days of the Shah. However, the war led les

for meny projects and only those planned are really new. German exports to Iran last

nagad to remain stable at DMI6 The Dusseldorf company He Ag, which completed a chemic duction plant near Tehran jes the start of the revolution, the business during the first quade as "decidedly improved".

Those German firms with part close husioess ties to Iran conspecis are seen to be mediumin

boat when the boom takes offi Potential competitors such 2 North Korea, Italy and Smit

economic expens, Iran will in billion marks more each opend on Imports when the money which is an currently #

Continued on page?

TRAVEL

collapse of Flug-Union, the wall-

sown Berlin travel company, came

back to the trede. It is only a year

laker'a travsi bureau subsidiary,

German office was in Berlin.

Geneva and afterwards: the crucial factors



The Federal Rapublic of Germany is heading for one of the most serious domestic and foreign policy erises lu its

In ell probability the crisis will come to a bead in six months' time, but people are already far from cleer as to the mplications of what is at stake.

The signs are thet confusion will be even greater at the height of the crisis

In thair public aletements the politiolans are still hoping the Geneve talks on madlum-range missles in Europe will ochieve results, an iaterim ogreement et least, in time for the year's end

In raality they have virtually abandoned hope of a breaktbrough over the pest few moaths. The signs are that tha talks will fall to achieve results, interim or otherwise, In 1983.

In keeping with tha timetable egreed by Nato it will than be time to stert stetioning the new US missiles in Europe, beginning with Pershing 2s In Germany.

The neace movement, in the widest sanse of the term, bas ennounced its intention of preventing the installation of

The present Bonn government has repeatadly proclaimed its determination to go ehead with the Neto missite modarnisation programme regardless of such resistance.

It hopes the resistance spokesmen for the peace movement have said will be offered will remein non-violent. But noone can be sure that it will,

What next to no-one realises any longer is how paradoxical the situation is likely to be at the year's end.

The Geneva talks muy ba expected to break down, cither because the Americana declere them to have been a failure or because the Rusalana recall their delegation the momant the first Pershing 2s arrive in Germany.

The paece movement's resistance to their being statidated will then be based on the slogan: "No new US missiles in

If this campaign is a success, Neto will indeed not be supplied with new missiles for Europe, while the Soviet Union can cheerfully shelve plans for a partial withdrawal of SS-20 missiles.

Washington is Increasingly coming to feel thet the Soviet leaders will not be prepared to negotiete seriously until they realize that implementation of the decision can no longer be prevent-

Anyone who holds this view must logically welcome the arrival of that first Pershing 2s in Garmany and be prepared to crush resistance to stationing them here come whet may.

. If it is right the new missiles must be stationed in Europe if there is to be any chance of a reduction in the number of new missile systems by both sides.

Politicians who hold this view are et a disadvantage in that they cannot prove their point. In all probability the Soviet Union will do all it can to create the opposite impression.

Moscow can be sure to announce, in no uncertain terms, that the stationing of the first Pershings will ead any hopes of reaching agreemen

The Soviet Union will then no longer be prepared to talk about e limitation in the number of missile systems.

Politicians might than argue that the Kremlin advanced exectly the same argument just before Nato errived et its missilo modernisation decision in December 1979.

Yat once the decision had been taken the Russiens were soon reedy to hold negotlations egain.

Root-and-branch opponents of missmodernisation ere unlikely to be convinced by this argumant.

Opposition to the new US missilas has reached e stsge at which it is so dsspread and so determined that objective discussion batween the two sides is virtually ruled out.

The Social Democrats heve shown steadily less enthusiesm ebout the missilo modernisation deelsion of Inte, aspeciolly since being relegated to the Opposition benches in Bonn.

Yet their own Bonn Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, was partly responsible for drefting the 1979 Nato resolution.

Ba that as it may, it is virtually inconcelvable that an SPD purty conference might possibly endorse missile mosternisation in any form es matters stand.

Even Herr Schmidt has paved thu wey for rejection of the idea by uceusing the government of to longer seriously aiming at rosults in Geneva,

Strategic missiles (START negotiational Whate the misalles would go If the button were pressed. On land 1052 intercontinental missiles Britain: al sea 64 Franca: on land 18

Tha only point that is still at Issue in the SPD is wbether the party, and leading Sociel Democmts, ought to take un nctive part in opposing the stationing of the missiles es some groups demand.

Party laeders have so far stalled on this point, but they might yet be swept along on the crest of a wave of opposition to missile modernisation. The situation is much the same in the

Irado union movement There, as in the SPD leadership, the leaders are still leval-headed enough to oppose the demnud by Oskur Latontaine, the SPD mayor of Saurbrücken, for a general strike in protest ugainst

The domestic crisis that seems to lie nheed could prove so ominnas as tu prompt consideration whether there might not be some way of avolding it.

The first idae in this direction was the moratorium proposal, which envisuged continuing the Geneva talks in the New Year If nead be and postponing missile modernisation while they continued,

that the Saviet government would probably infer that the West was an lunger so sure it could afford to pa uhead with missile modentisution.

Moscow might then lose interest in coming to terms.

A more radical idea works missila modernisation off reinforce Nate with other even more spectacularly to the

But that would leave only daymakers in the city. "Current Union equipped with made et conditions in Berlin make it information in business." the came as an even graeter shock to rango missiles in Europe, and the to continue in business," the further objection that argust panytersely announced. even more heavily.

was the end of the road for a firm It is that any such decision used to be the second-largest air unajor political triumph for a company in the city.
Union and an equally series by the market conditions give risc setback for the United Sister. Fraus fears as to the entire future of

Muscow would harbour be fours from Berlin. Rumours ure rife. Europeans gradually paring title 1960s Flug-Union was the No. with the Americans, while in Berlin; only Berliner Flug Ring did many people would say the 12 business. West German operators and about the same and This did not profess on the had abandoned all attempte R and TUI did not arrive on the euntil 1966 and 1969 respectively. The missiles themselves are fallely they contented themselves

the erux of the mutter, There distinction has changed completely pending which way the miss berlin operators were more or icss

Any uttempt to avert or liplessly left to face competition on year's end will probably be and damping in uir fares charged by We must be prepared for the Blac alrilines.

We must be prepared for the Blac alrilines.

Sets but we ought at least to be with the aid of travel agents in West

derstand what is ut stake. His they tempted more and mure nir Wolfgang hiss to fly from Schönefeld, East (Humoversche Allgemein, Smile, seriously jeopurdising churter

Is to Greece. the same time West German opetirely and link the regions floor joined the price war in Berlin, intercontinental (Sunt) state sidising flights from Berlin to make cheaper than flights from West

> an and Unger-tilugreisen managed e or less to hold their own.

zones" to urise and could the first really aerious setback was in when Laker Holldays, tho Berlin diary of Luker Airways, made uffor the market with rock-bottom

paut 60,000 Berlin holidaymakers led with Laker. The other operuespecially the local firms, were

Laker's success was short-lived. The company went out of business in February 1982. Not even SIr Freddie Laker could make ends meet by cherging less

difficulties for the first tima. It was

partly their own fault for having mada

no nttampt to meet the Laker chollenge.

Shock for holidaymakers as another

Berlin company goes to the wall

Berlin elr tour operators breathad a sigh of rallef, but not the affected holidaymakers.

Worrisd by Lakar's failure, meoy holidaymekers decided to play safe and book with TUI, the largest and orgunbly sefest operator.

TUI steadily improvad its position, offering eut-prica tours from Berlin only. Cumbersome local firms, operat-Ing only from Barlin, were unable to

Their only strong point was that they ran air tours to less popular destinations. On popular routes thay wara Increusingly unable to hold their own.

Competition grow even more ruinous carly this year when NUR and TUI waged a price war of their own even though NUR, for Instanca, lost DMIIm

Flug Ring and Flug-Union ran into last year. It was a loss that would hve meant the end for any smaller operator, and sluggish bookings were the reason for the latest price wer.

Pricas ware undercut for ona hollday arrengement after another, as they have been in West Germany this yeer too, and holidaymakers could hardly ba blamed for making hey while the sun

So It is hardly surprising that the Flug-Union shareholders, Haru and Urlaubsreisen, wers no longar prepered to invast e further DMI m in the company.

They first put their holdings up for sale, than offered to give tham awey. A privata group is said to have been prepared to step in but was reportadly ruled out by the majority shareholders.

The majority shareholders, Bayeni-Express and P. Kühn, are both wholly owned by Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways, and the Bundasbshn board nre said to have given the thumbs-down.

Negotiations with another interested party fulled to come up trumps, it is rumoured in the trade, which last the company with no choice but to call in

Tha travel trede is by no means nlone In wondering why the Bundesbabn falled to stave off the collapse of Flug-Union with only three weaks to go to the start of the Berlin summar holideys.

It is herdly suprising that a closer look is being takan at Bundesbahn atakes in other travel componlas, It holds 50.1 per cent of the shere capital of Deutschas Reiseburo, for instance. which in its turn holds an 11,599-percent staka in TU!.

The railwaye sise hold e 55-per-cent shareholding in the Baverien travel agency that holds a further 11.599-pcr-

Other TUI ahareholders include Hspag-Lloyd, the shipping company, ond the Springer Group newspapars Hamburger Abendblatt end Die Welt.

The trade bas a sneeking suspicion that the Bundesbeho was deliberately witling to allow Flug-Union to close down because most holidaymakers who had booked with Flug-Union would probably awitch to TUI.

In tarms of bookings TUI is certainly head and shoulders ahaed of the rest for air tours in Berlin. Flug-Ring and NUR are equal sacond, closely followed by Unger.

Local operators are frankly talking in terms of West German companies going nli out to force them out of business, and no-one knows what will huppen if H. v. Przychowski

(Der Tagesspiegel, 5 June 1981)

many other uirlines. Lust your the 128 nirlines which are members of IATA fast roughly

ufthansa is doing much better than

Lusthansa's turnover lust your was nearly five per cent up, at 13M8.1bu, and although air traffic was DM113.5m in the red the compony's performance is

tn 1981 operations in this sector run at a lass that was DM64m higher, Other company activities netted a

profit of DM146m, leaving Lufthansa DM33in In the black on bulunee. The

Santbeildier Jellung

overall surplus et DM45m was naurly DM40m better then the year before.

The overall surplus includes DM21m in profits remitted by aubsiduries of which Condor, the charter operator, occounted for DM9.3m.

Lusthansa ordinary ahares und debentures will be paying u five-per-cent dividend for 1982.

Lufthansa in sight of the cloud with the silver(ish) lining

llourd chairmun Holnz Ryhnuu udmits that good luck was on the airline's side. Fuel prices, for instance, were up only ons plennig to 72 plennigs per fire, which was substantially below what had been expected.

Fuel consumption was down seven per cent, boosting productivity und further cutting costs per ton-kllometre,

Since Lufthunsu carried roughly 400 UUU tons of freight und 60,000 tons of mail this made u hundaome contribution toward prolits.

Lufthansa carried 14 million, passengers, or roughly the same as the year before. Herr Ruhnau noted that the pronortion of business-class passengers had been meintained at roughly 60 per

On domestic routea 85 per cent of pussengers travel business.

Market trends varied widely in 1982. Truffic was up on Far and Middle Las-

above the airlina's existing European

At present the plans look like being put into practice by Lusthansa before e competitor albows in. The new routes will be flown by

DLT, in which Lufthunsa holds a stake. Su the national airline should have developments undar control, just as the DLT plans stand a fair chance of suc-

I rec market economists are rightly upset by the idea that Lulthanse acems to have e tiend in everything. But the solution in the pipeline should be an improvament oo the existing situation.

The most striking dispurities in services between German airports will hopefully be eliminated as soon as possible.

respectively). "Were It not for these high sales."

torn routes only (by 14 unil 21 per cent

Herr Ruhnuu suys, "we could not have succeeded in stabilising demand." The 34,000 members of Lufthansu's stuff had also produced quality by vir-

tue of their commitment and their performinge. They contributed honvily tuward the results. Yet the nirlines plans to dispense with the services of 660 flight engineers.

"We are working on the ussumption that by 1995 we will be flying only aircraft with two men in the cockpit," the board chairman says.

Improvement

By then 170 will have retired, 235 arc to be retrained as pilots and the remaining 250 or so will either be retained ua ground staff or paid off, with redundan-

That should further cut the cost of flying. Last year the cost Increased at a lower rate (4.3 per cent) than earnings (4.8 per cent),

Herr Ruhnau elnimed this muda a vital contribution toward the airline's fine performance.

This year should be even better. The first quarter was certainly better than in

The number of passengers was up nearly two per cent to 3.2 million, while air freight was up 4.5 per cent to 104.988 tons.

"If the trend cotlings," he said, "we should reach our target of two per cent more passengers und 5.5 pet cent niure

Group seeks a merger of the two sets of missiles talks

Protestani laymen led by Munich political scientist and bistorian Professor Klaus von Sebubart have called for the Geneva talks on intercontinental (Start) and medium-range (INF) missiles to be merged. The alm is to reach a comprebeasive agreement on nuclear disarmamen). This, in full, is Articla 8 of what the group call the Heldelberg peace nucmorandum, a name that calls to mind the Heldelberg theses drafted by Professor Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker in 1959.

The latest round in the arms race is a threat to Europe in particuler. The Geneva talks on medium-range missiles will show whether confidence in erms control negotiations is forfeited entirely of e breakthrough is achieved.

Many nucleur devices are stored in Europe for usa in central Europe as the otential theatre of an Bast-West war. Many medlum-range Eurostrategle systems are stationed in and around Eur-

They all clearly demonstrate both the trend in nuclear technology loward combat capability and the consequences of inadequate arms limitation agree-

menta that leevo leeway for "grey zones" end can thus be circumvented. At the Geneve talka only a limited cross-section of Eurostrategic weapons ls under discussion.

If the United States and the Soviet Union are unable to agree to forgo these weapon systems there will still be the Selt option of egreement on cell-

This would enable the two sides to carry on with thair arms bulld-up or go ahead with mlasile modernisation, There is elso the possibility of a

minor reduction, no more than aymbolic In character. Nelther possibility is an ecceptebla solution. Yet if the negotiation brief was extended to include all compenable Eurostrategic systems and shorter-range

tacticul nuelcar weapons agreement might be reached on comprehensive nueleur disarmameni. As a first step the United States and the Soviet Union as the two sides at Geneva could call e halt to the arms race end decide to extend the talks to all re-

gionel strategic and theatre tactical nuclear weepons. As e second step they can then agree to scrap these categories of weapons enBy linking the two so B to meny.

any gapa they could negotiat Bellin operators were unable to comprehensive agreement to reliable with either. Yet Flug Ring, Flug-It would not allow any me

ger be eircumvented. At the same time a Europe control network of agreement ventional arms, manpower and movement options needs setting

or a fresh arms dynamic occasion An MBFR agreement in W long overdue. A Conference mament in Europe ought to be continue negotiations on min

fective confidence-building In this way the ren nuclear weapons held by powers would become detent pons again.

That might not eliminate it rent dilemma, but it would pe specific access to the eliminate llance on nuclear weapons calls Article Five.

The agenda in Geneva could a about change in politics, in eivil extended that a comprehensite attonit is a tacit progress.

tion in the various nuclear were terms was conceivable alongisted duction in conventional amediately fights, have been first to sense the The way can and must be promotine interpretable. Hunopu for a comprehensive of promoting interpretable in promoting interpretable in the prom

lion of nuclear weapons.

increased business erman and European eir transport German alrports and larger airports in seems to be on the brink of the

Smaller airports likely to get

sawaited change of cuurse. But tess there hes been far too much

Promoting inter-regional Luropean (Practioner Ruddens 10 Training and flights between smaller maigh bouring countries. It now looks as though the idea is no

longer mere wishful thinking. Hunover

the route to a smaller private operator. Lufthans then stepped in tu serve the

flights to Amsterdum. As part of the political change the new Bonn government indicated that it would be willing to consider altocating

route, and there are now proposals for a complete secondary network over and

has uchieved n breakthrtough with

... (ttennovenche Allgemeine, 7 June (983)

The Federal Materials Rosearch Es-Lablishment in West Berlin publishes a bulky annual report printed on glossy art paper.

Merely to browse through it is to be shocked from time to time by the thought of how many materisls nesr and far can corrode, explode and col-

Lovers of technical jargon should find the report absolutely enthralling -If, that is, they happon to know what a computerised ginlometer, gaschromatic motor fuel suslysis and tests of the decontaminability of surfaces ara (not to mention the shearing stability of polymer additives).

Some of the acenarios outlined to the report are tales of horror.

Yet scientists at the research establishment are not out to create psnie; they are level-headed technicians who do their arithmetic.

In a swiftly changing world of technology they constantly have to devise new test procedures and testing devices.

The establishment has a payroll of about 1,200, one in four of whom is either a scientist or engineer. It works for the Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn.

It runs on a budget of over DM100m. but as its head, Dr G. W. Becker, notes, it is growing increasingly difficult to make ends meet at a time when the emphosis is on economy in public spend-

As a general rule little is heard in public about the Berlin research facility, although it recently made headline news by providing part of the proof that Stern magazine'a Hitlor Diaries were forgarles.

For the experts this particular task. was no problem. In a matter of days they were able to show that the cord used in a diary that purported to have been written in 1934 was not avsilable

The man-mode fibre and optical bleach used in the paper of a dlary duted 1941 could not have been available before 1948 of the carllest.

Scientists are still dealing with the collapse of the Berlin Kongresshalle on 21 May 1980. They now know exactly how it happened.

Cork plugs were used to seal gaps in the reinforced concrete. They stored damp and caused the atructural steel to

How is such concealed damage to be spotted in time? Most buildings, the annual report says, are "hostile" to

So the establishment recommonds devising procedures by which damago can be identified early,

Corrosion was also found to have been caused by salt apread to clear RESEARCH

Tales from the corrosion and explosion department

snow, while it slso occurred extensively on flat roofs olad in bitumen shoeting.

This finding solved ooce and for all a longstanding dispute between the manafacturers of bltumon shaeting and galvanised sheet metal,

Anything that has to do with environnental protection, recycling or energysaving is growing steadily more impor-tant for the Berlin research establish-

The annual report deals in detail with o new kind of corrosion that has been found to affect reinforced concreto

Motorists who use West Berlin's urban autobahn are suffering from this particular blight, which has made it necessary for the authorities to close saveral slip roads.

Rust has occurred on the back of the supporting walls where they are in contact with the soil, indicating the presonce of hitherto uaknown corrosion da-

fuel by 1990 at the latest if the Bri-

tish and Germao governments get their

At the next session of the Council of

Ministers in Brussels, Bonn Interior Mi-

nister Friedrich Zimmermann will aub-

mit for EEC consideration clean air re-

gulations aimed, like a British bid, at

It is already mandatory in the United

States and Japan and could be aoon

Britain would like to see lead-free

throughout the European Community.

fuel in use by 1987, but France und

Italy bave said that they will be oppos-

Lead-free motor fuel can only be wel-

comed wholeheartedly from an environ-

mental aspect. The 100 million or so

motor vehicles in the Common Market

British public opinion has been

release enormous amounts of lead into

alarmed by persistent reports that chill-

dren who grow up in areas where there

is heavy trafflo have almost toxic levels

Lead has also become a problem for

many farmars. Grass alongside busy

roada can no longer be used as fodder

because its lead count is too high.

the atmosphere.

of lead in their blood.

ing any such bid for the time being.

the introduction of load-free fuel.

The report notes that damage of this kind could affect all reinforced conercte atructures that come into contact with

There may be limits to the tests the establishment is required to curry out but the borderline between tests und materials research is fluid und Indis-

Techniciums are working on mutorials, especially coramics, that withstand axtremaly high temperatures for long

Materials used in heat chioids for space eraft, for instance, need not be acy use for turbinos that have to run for a decade. This is a problem that is being looked into in Berlin. The containers used for intermediate

storage of radioactive waste in the Federal Republic of Germany are said to be extremely safe. The establishment has completed its

research work in this socior, providing an answer to one of the most important

Attempt to get

a deal on

lead-free petrol

purt, that of increasing the octune rating

This was an essential prerequisite for

dern fuel-miser engines. But environ-

Any substantial further reduction in

mental qualities are equally important.

car exhaust fumes can only be achieved

The exhaust gases are passed through

pipes lined with metallic oxide catalysts

that trigger afterburn, But catalysts can

extra weight, while lead-free fuel means

As a result performance declines and

only be used with lead-free fuel.

the compression must be lowered,

with the aid of catalysis.

questions arising in compatible THEATRE storage facilities in Aheur

Tosts even simulated a die an aircraft crashing on the which are made of cast inch. ite polleis,

They are sultable for stop nated material for up to 40 have shown.

city of the soll to hold back sustus Lights the Lights), written substances.

Since all mujor manufacture obtial "salon". This was a meeting-cars to the United States the test for many famous artists, from know-how us regards catalystic thornton Wilder, Here, they received

used cars? If lead-free fuel me mandatory virtually all mole a

would need converting overset this year's Schwetziagen Festival Problems could arise with the began with a successful revival of eles and compact models (at Earl's opera Mitridate by the Hartlon conversion costs of court/Ponnello cusemble (Zurich).

How, for that matter, is one with a successful finished on an equally successful found countries that have year as Werner Henze's lutest opera Die European Community in its suitche Kutze (The English Cat). and making the engine less likely to

high compression, a key feuture of melead-free fuel? The cutalyst breaks down plready been the seeno of a premieconverted cur is driven with performance of one of Henze's opethe amount of harmful substances in

There can be no doub! Make in 1961, the much-performed exhaust fumes are a must be log Lovers). elans would do well to realist five years ago, Henze, born in Gu-sel oil has long been available to in 1926 and now living in Italy, vironmenicity unimperchabit

Clean exhausts have their drawbacks. The catalyst costs extra cash and creates Tax incentives to persuade to switch to diesel ongine work option that was neither compare took too long. fuel consumption increases. The oil

It would ease the burden of the the environment without increase consumption. onding background stones were ra-

Stein's Faust: a desire to

go to hell (granted)

Staff have also earlied at part of the Stage-set for the planned to be stored unit than-language premiere of Gertrade good. Their brief was to check the stage that Lights the Lights), written

time, Faust has sold his soul to

It was assumed, Dr has time, Faast has sold his soul to that the suit deposits when a expresses his infariation daring were to be stored might be ening monologue: "Just a fow hours and I would have invented hours and I would have invented heaving the surface soil as here sentences race past the audience ner to prevent radioscive that full stops or commas, which from finding their way big threat the full stops or commas, which from finding their way big threat the property of man, flore and the actor playing. Tests had shown the soil at Dotlef Jscobsen, to perform the leben area to be highly retained by the finding their way be the finding in too much of o rush. dioactive substances need which of the audience, which is not pected ever to leak into the far with Ruediger von Schmsidel's through it.

sation, will feel left to the dark. Hans He Gertruds Stein, the American poetess threnkfuner Aleman theoretician, is not all that well-fur Deutschloof it was in Germany.

he was born in 1874 and moved to in 1902, where she set up an in-

commissioned by the Schwetzinger

lival organisers and the Württem-

Siste Theatre to compose o new

sgsin, his opera was tailored to

limsie atmosphero of the attracti-

oso who had time to read the cor-

wetzingen playhouse.

But what is to be done with a new ideas, advice and encourage-

thugo electric light bulb hangs over Stein turned into a kind of moderndny mother-figure. This is most obvious in Ernest Hemingway's case, whose saccinct narrative is unthinkable without her support.

Her own works - short dramas, "operus", narratives, a complicatedly constructed auto-blography - still haven't been really discovered.

.. This is underlined by the fact that it has taken so long for her Doctor Fuustus Lights the Lights to find its way on to the German stage, After all, its operatic libretto deals with the grantest hero in German literature. This is a plsy in which tha."plot" in only just discornible.

To a cortain extent, there is the familiar Faust cust: the inventor Faust himself; the comparatively restrained swindling devil, Mephisto, who is helpcd by a snake ("Herr Natter"); Gretchon, who is bitten by the snake (the link to the paradisa myth) and who is called "Margarete Ida and Haleno Annabel", an allusion to Goethe's. Faust

A few other characters - a "lad", n dog, o man from the sca, a boy and o girl - contrast this version from the original, Fuustus and introduce more basic elements. It provides the opportanity for choral and bullet parts.

More than this, It enables a structuring repetition of oycats, words and sentences. For tha organisation of languago and its purticles is a, if not the objective of Stein's nrt. In his book Dic it nrt. In his book Dic neuen Wirklichkeiten (Tho New Realitics), Günter Blöckor explains: "In-Gertrudo Stein's relationship

to words is more material than aesthetic. Her intenjare up associa- Doctor Faustus Lights the Lights, tions, but to allow the words to speak for themselves ...

Gertrade Stein was in love with vocabalary, aouads, senteoces, constructions, childish rhyraes which could interweave with her prose". Producer Taborl goes even farther still

in his programme: "Stein denies us the convenience of axplanation, an age-old castom in traditional drama, and presents the audience with a disgaleting invitation: to feel free to choose the Inter-



tion was not to con- Allowing words to apeak for themselves ... Gertrude Stein's

pretation". Tobori himself decides to interpret freely. What ot first appears to be a narrative (or to be more precise, text to an opera and thus a lyrical work) is then subjected to the influence of unbridled theatre.

The wave-like movement varies between a brooding silence and temperamentul vivacity.

There is a stronger link than In Continued on page 12.

Opera tailored to atmosphere of a rococo playhouse

rely so well-informed about the run-ap to a work of musical drama.

Only recently, the S. Fischer Verlag published Dio Englischo Kutze, ein Arbeitstugebuch 1978-1982 (The English Cat, a Working Diary 1978-1982), in which the author/composer Henze records the general observations, reflections and aphorisms made during the preparation and production of his operatie work.

This workshop report will remain a significant document long after the play itself is no longer performed.

The libratto to this "story for singers and musicians" is based on an epistolary novel by Balzac, Peincs de coeur d'une chatte anglaise, the illustrations

(Photos Josekim Schmidimann)

for which were drawn by the social critie und artist Eagèna de Grandville.

Henze saw the Balzac novel performed by an Argentinian theatro group in Paris in 1977. Daring this performance he felt a desire to "write a sinistor und oblique masical score to sait the aittister und oblique story".

He then asked the English dromatist Edward Bond to write the libretto. Bond transposed the story from the French directoire to Victorian London In 1900

It is a fabulous parable which is played in the world of animals.

The scenes of love, marriage, intrigua and murder played by the cats on stage represent a caustic sociol sstire, the actors in their animal masks saffer and experience the fate of human beings.

The Society for the Protection of Rats,, founded by the cats symbolises eaplialist society.

As the composer points out: "after all, the whole opera deals with money."

The plot's comic element is constantly questioned. And yet, the moral of the lengthy (over three hoars) story, that the best are slain, is pretty weak.

Masically, on the other hand, Dic Englische Katze has a great deal to offer.

The opera's composition was inspired by the Italian Opera Baffa from the early 17th century, Mozart, Rossinl, Sallivan (the English Lortzing) of Gilbert and Sullivan fame, and Stravinsky.

Henze takes its bearings from a major was a loving and lovable Tom. work of this genre, Beethoven's Diabelli

The main actors and the various socinl groups are ussigned typical motifs and instruments, the sound of which helps the audience understund the course of events more easily."

Henze himself on this point: "The music shows bias, it shows who is liked and who is disliked."

The score leaves no doubt here. For example during the marvellous arlosl between Minette and her lover Tom or in the shrlll, aggressive sounds for the despised Cut Society for the Protection of Rats, where the forecd cacophony often sounds like proper caterwauling.

Henze's masic seems to be at its most impressive and powerful where its intention is o naturally flowing melody.

The composer is able to extract flattering and hard aounds, wit and drama, and lyrical sensitivity from the limited orchestra of colours.

This proves his compositional perfection and his successful musical characterisation.

The performance by the orchestra of the Württemberg State Theatre Stuttgart, conducted by the masterly and lively Donnis Russel Davies also descrives praise, when he had a controlled to the con

The costumes were designed to fit the millea and period and added authentielty to the production.

The composer should consider cuttlag out some of the 1sther long-winded second part in the interests of a better andience understanding of his work. Inga Nielsen and Elisabeth Glause

put on a convincing performance as the two cats Minette and Babette!

Inga Nielsen had to master both bewitchingly soft lyrics and coloraturus. Martin Finke was a good Lord Puff.

Roland Bracht - a regular guest in Saarbrücken - successfully took on the The variation technique used by role of Arnold and Wolfgang Schöne

> Albert-Peter Bitz (Saarbrücker Zeilung, 4 June 1983)

In motor fact load plays an important companies have siready announced that lead-free fuel will cost more. 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany



Who manufactures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compare prices, track down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices. This is a reference work every

buying department should have et the reedy. Eesy to use, just like an encyclopsedia:

Producte, including 9,000 trade marks, are arranged alphabalically, complete with

manufacturer's or supplier's A telephone number is lieted for eech supplier.

1,400 pages A4, Indexed in English end French. Price: DM68.16 post free in

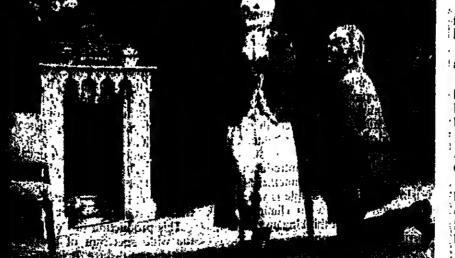
Germany, DM75 cif abroad.

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.

DAV-Variagehaus Postfach 11 03 20 D-6100 Darmaladt Federal Republic of German

9

Tel.: (061 51) 33651



febulous perable'...Henze's Die Englische Katze.

Her death marks the end af a chapter in the history of socialist German writing and of German literature as a

She was the last of the great writers of middle-class origin who joined forces with a working class that itself now no longer exists.

Her pareots in Mainz were middleclass Jews and shs grew up lo a home where the bourgeols traditions of the arts were staunchly upheld.

Schiller was one of the writers shs particularly appreciated as a girl. He was sooo joined by Dostoyevsky, whose influence is sppsrent in so many ways in her early work.

She read srt history and Sinology at university and borrowed her nom-deplume (her real name was Netty Reiling) from Hercules Seghers, a contemporary of Rombrandt's.

Tha first work slie had published as Anna Seghers was already written in a style that was unmistakably her own,

1928 was the year in which she both joined the Communist Parly and made a name for herself as a writer with her short novel Aufstand der Fischer von St. Barbara (Uprising of the Fishermen of St Barbara).

It was written in a laconic style that

Grass elected chairman of arts academy

riter Günter Grass has been elected president of the Academy of Arts in West Berlin. He takes over from architect Werner Dultmann, who held tha post for nearly 12 years until he dled last January.

It is a three-year term. There were severul candidates, but Gruss is said to have commanded mojority support at the first ballot of the 80 members pre-

The academy has over 200 members, of whom some live outsida Berlin. Grass, 55, has for years lived in Berlin and north Germany.

l'ils new vico-president la Berlin sculptor Rolf Szymanski, 54, who was praviously head of the ocademy's finc

His old job hos been taken over by Eberhard Roters, director of the Berlinische Galerie. dpa

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, S June (983)

ORDER FORM

I/Wa hereby aubscribe to THE GERMAN TRIBUNE until turther notice at the following rates (postage included):

(Undarline whstever applicabla)

Nams

Please relum the completed order torm to:

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE • FRIEDRICH REINECKE VERLAG GMBH 23 Schöna Aussicht. D-2000 Hamburg, 78 • Fadaral Republic of Germany

Six months Deutecha Marks 23.00

Twelve months Dautache Marks 45,00

LITERATURE

Veteran writer's death closes a chapter



was initially felt to be "manly." It won her the Kleist Prizs, one of the most prestigious literary awards in the Weimar Republic.

She played an active part in the work of tha Proletarian-Revolutionary Writers' Lesgue as a member of which she made the acquaintance of Georg Lukacs, whose exact opposite she was to become 10 years later, io exile.

She went into exile as soon as the Nazis cams to power. Her novel Kopf-Iohn (Head-Money) was one of the first literary reactions to Germao Fascism.

It tells an impressive and forceful tale of farm life before and imediately after

In 1934 she was in Austria to study the background of the Fabrusry uprising, But France, especially Paris, came to mean home for her in exila.

She apont her time sitting writing at cafe tables in the French capital. Her output Included Die Rettung (Tha Rescua), 1937, a novel that testified to the solidsnity that was a hallmark of the working-class movement until its destruction.

At congresses held to defend the arts in the 1930s she spoke up in national patriotism for German culture, which faced destruction at the hands of the

Her novel Das siebte Kreuz (The Seventh Cross) was urguably the supreme expression of her "love of the Futherland" (the title of her speech at the 1935 congress in defence of the uris).

In both literary and political terms it was thu most important Gorman novel to be written in exile during the Nazi

It tells the tale of seven prisonors who escapo from a Nazl concentration camp. Onu is not cunght, being finally

smuggled out of the country. It is a tale of hope: hope that Fnscism's powers of self-destruction would

prove its undoing. It is an extraordinary tale of the ordinary lives of ordinary peoplo. Everyday tife ploys a leading part in rescuing the

hero, Gaorg Heisler. He succeeds in escaping from Germany because a number of different peopls faci culled on to do somathing to ansure he gets away. They do so without cross-reference, us It were.

Franz Marnet, Heislor's friend, expressas tha specific utopia that is included in the novel as follows:

"After it is all over I would still like to be where I am now, but differently. In the sama firm, but a different person. To work licre fur us . . . und it must nll

In the prologue sho paints u forceful pleture of the Rhenish countryside to which she luys claim despito the homeland mythology of Fascism.

Das siebte Kreuz depieted resistance to the Nazls. It was not n one-sided resistance and was shown in social depth.

The film version, directed by Fred Zinnsmann and starring Spencer Trney. may well have made n insting ninrk on the view of Germany held in the United States during the Second World Wur.

Transit, 1944, was a more personul account of life in exile. It tells the tule of a German worker holed up in Marscilles waiting for a US visu. He eventually stuys behind.

In a sense it is the tale of Anna Seghers herself, who only just managed, with her husband and children, to escape the Vichy police.

But late in life she claimed never to huvo undergono erises, and she was indeed an optimist who survived more than the years of exilo in which she emerged us a leading vuice from Mexi-

In exile she was busy drawing up pluns for n post-war Germany to which she plannod tu return as soon as she

She returned to the Suviet Zone and served the new Clurman state in the making there. She was head of what was to become the GDR Writers' Assuelution from 1952 tn 1978.

So she was in her lute 70s hefore she

EDUCATION

Dropping birthrate drives secondary schools to bid for pupils

difficult not to write a satire on German school system. One joke the headmasters of our highly-re-Gymnasien (high schools) are to the streets with a lasso to fa few more pupils.

fre is o growing suspicion that are not that Important any more innusien. All that matters is that look has pupils.

ts interested in sanding their to a Gymnasium (as opposed Parisian cala tables opriedly informed by the headmas-workbench... Anna Seghen they will have to wait and see (Photo: Lamber enough children turn up for

(Photo: Labor or enough children turn up for retired from o job she look ent-year class.

und her post-war writing the sit Education Ministries repeatedly damental confidence in the schools against resorting to inadof historical change.

But she failed to equal there whole problem is the result of site set in oxile, and the Cold transile slump in birth rates ever partly to blame far her best theend of the sixtles.

especially Die Entscheidung the recruitment ratio, or as statistision) and Die Vertrauen (Control tatifully put it, the family "reprobeing politically and arches for ratio", has dropped by almost being politically and assist on ratio", has dropped by almost

Given real life and lister is development has led to a situa-In the CIDR it was hard to which could not be more paradoxi-

my us chronicles uf the ner bereas the colleges and universities state she wanted and hoped. All moaning ond groaning about the New Man it was experience wing surge of students and are duce.

In the 1970s, she deducational and training tasks set material that called to minimum without reducing standards in re-

scarch and tesching, our education system is drying up at grass roots. Politicians and pressura groups are

faced by almost insoluble problems. Can educational policies simultsneously overcoma the problem of overcrowding (in colleges/universitles) and shrinkage (in elementary schools)?

Public discussion on education still centres on the labour market problems presented by the fact that the generation born in years in which there were high birth rates is now looking for

The concern about a possible surplus of academics must be relaced by an appreciation of the naw problems at the very basis of the educational system.

Too many politicians seek refuga in the popular practice of looking for ldeological scapegoats to take the blama for the malaise Instead of concentrating on the problams at hand.

It is all too obvious tht many find it difficult to accept the fact that the reason for this problem doss not lie in misdirected educational policies but in n fateful demographie watershed.

The abrupt changs of seenario, however, does east an informative light on our aducational system.

It shows how ill-suited Its three-tier system is to cope with tha changes re-

The growing competition between tha individual schools (and types of

sehools) together with the perents' desire to obtain the best possible education for their ehlldren may masn that secondsry modsrn schools drop out of the running.

At the same time, offorts by philologists to maintsin tha achlevementoriented and exclusive character of the Gymnasien will be undermiaed by the Increased competition.

The basic law of supply and domand threatens to make irrelevant all tha profound debates on the mesning and sigaificance of Gymnasium education.

In our qualification-mindedness, its role is reduced to that of an educations! iostitution which provides the most valuable and worthwbila qualification

Even up to now, parents have done averythlag to make sure their children hava to opportunity to enjoy the fruits of this system, regardless of any talent or achievament-based reservations.

Attampts by Gymnasien to opposa such trends have not been all that suceessful.

Now that Gymnasien have to worry about their very existence and ability to function, their interest in erecting more difficult entrance barriers is likely to

As long as the number of secretaries and assistants depends on the number of pupils, as long as the reformed secondary staga of cducstlon needs enough pupils to maintalo its system of grouping pupils Into special courses, Gymnasien will do their utmost to attrset ss many children as possible.

The loud complsints by tho various education ministrics shout the relaxed attitude some Gyinnasien have towards achievement will do nothing to changa

Society'a qualification-mindedness is now relentlassty demanding its price.

The struggle between the achool to get their fair share of children has aiready begun. The prospects for secondary modern schools (Hauptschule) aren't too good.

All the set phrases sbout the alleged equal value of secondary modern education and all the tricks used by politieisns in recont years to enhance the status of this school category are worthless in the face of competition to get tha best qualifications.

The secondary modern school, for example in Bavaria, dooan't even provide the children with their first public examination (at the age of 15 or 16).

Here, there are only nina years of oducation, whereas ten years are necea-

sary before the first examination can ba It is not hard to imagine how parents will react in future If they receive a

friandly lettar from a Gymnasium headmaster asking tham to consider sending thair ebild to his sohool. Is there any way of prevanting the ec-

condary modem schools from disintegrating into schools for "the rest," for those who didn't mansge to get a place In a Gymnasium or who decided for soeial reasons not to take part in the competition for the best qualifications?

There is a growing conflict between

Continued on page 14

an emancipation from the dop cialist realism and apened ws tle leeway in which, for is work af Helner Müller was the

ercilited in the West.

then in the Ferleral Republica

Stories such as Das with

Oberfahrt and Sonderband

gen were impressive highlight

writing of which none of its

GDR authors would have been

In terms of mits policy thi



Road to hell

Conlinued from page 11

Stein's original play to the story of the

Creation. The tree of knowledge of good and evil towers over the playing area between the audlooce, surrounded by sig-

nificant forbidden fruit (apples). Kazuko Watanabe dosigned tho stago-set and the costumes, which range from modern-day to the American plo-

A great deal appears to be highly jective addition. The humming choir, for example, which creates a mystle atmosphere before the play begins, or the "ballet" sceoe, where the octors writhe on their seats after Natter bites Margareto.

Sometimes, Tabori introduces his very personal themes, smothering the original text. Ooe example is when the actors consider how to eliminate the "lad" and the dog, thinking up the most horrific torture phantasies.

On the whole, however, Tabori and the actors themselves (Jacobsen as Faust, Klaus Fischer as Mephlsto, Silvia Fonz as Margarete, Ursula Höpfner

us Naiter, Sandra Markus 25th Karl Luuber us the dog, Goog Bode, Kluus Redlin, Renate Fa put on nn exciting and capital

Their collective ucling, offers established its own harmonic Theatre between ritual and tation, between intellectual sensuality, traosposing Side

ilsm into vivid images. Stanley Walden, the ma plano, composed his own jam for the performance.

Although his sound patterns loutes, inspired by Charle Jimmy Giuffre and even Beija ten, helped the actor, there se whether it helped briog out in self more clearly. Maybe last too much singing.

Admittedly, there is an un longing by Faust at the end a to go to Hell. The fact that he is not saved

trinsic part of Faust's charact. This production in Colognation wide spectrum of possible this kind of theatre. It was to plenty of applause at the end. Rainer Hate

(Kulner Stadt-Anzeiger

supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include detaits of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climete, wind conditions end frequency

Meteorological stations

all over the world

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distont countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trode and transport

The guides are hendy in size and flexibly bound, lodispensable for doily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America. 172 pp., DM 22.80; Asta/Austraila, 240 pp., DM 24.80; Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80: Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80



Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

Politics at first hand

Detailed and objective information la what you need il you aro to hold your own on politica and world affairs; facts on which to base your own political viewpoint.

Auasenpolitik, the quartarly toreign affairs review, gives you lacta at first hand for an annual DM60 plus p&p.

Writs today for a sample copy of the English adition, at no obligation, to the publishers, INTERPRESS GmbH, Holsteiniacher Kamp 14. D-2000 Hamburg 78, Fedaraj Republio ol Germany, Tel. (040) 229 06 09.



Review

Editorial advisory board: Heinrich Bechtoldt Herbert yon Borch Kurt Gaorg Kiseingar Kleus Ritter Walter Scheat Halmut Sahmidt Richard von Wsizeäcker

901 Fig. 1 . 5

All and the second of the second

Address 1000 Profession



MEDICINE

Slipped discs put German spines out of joint

One in three of ell West Germans between the ages of 40 and 70 hes a slipped disc, sey doctors.

The disorder is in no way a "fashioneble complaint". There has always been o high percentage of middle-aged men and women complaining about backache.

In most cases, however, the pelns were thought to ba rhoumatic, and treated accordingly.

Towerds the end of the last century progress made in X-ray technology showed that the backaches were duo to excessive strain on the intervertebrel

Each disc consists of a jelly-like core (nucleus pulposus), eoclosed by daose fibrous tissue, which is firmly attached to the bodies of the vartebrac.

They act as shock-absorbers and pre-

Continued from page 13

the traditional way Gymnasien have viewed their own function in society and the competition-oriented approach to obtaining qualifications upon which the whole system of employment and the civil service is based.

Racently, experts spoke of en Abiturienten (school-leavers with university entranca qualification) rutio of between 30 aod 40 per cdent of any one school year. These estimates could quita easily be too low.

Educational policies find themselves facing a dilemma end helpless in their belief that there is still such a thing us n "normal distribution" of the number of pupils emong the various types of school according to the individual talents the children may have.

The only wey to prevent the dangers of cut-throat competition from completely rulning the concepts of education ministers is by re-thinking these concepts altogether. Otherwise, the officiel schools policies will become living lies.

Tha assartioe of the "equal value" of the various types of schools is of no use unless the parents cen be persueded that this equality in fact axisis.

Howaver, this requires that society bring into accord the nobls principle of equality In education and the equality of opportunities actually evailable following such education.

An organisation has been set up to help familica in which a heart at-

The first person to receive money was

o Berlin housewife and mother. She hes

three sick children aged 15, 16 and 17,

all in wheelchairs and completely help-

und the support fund has honded her

The organisation, whose oim is to

"fight circulatory disturbanca", will ba

conducting a widespread information

campaign this year on the causes, and

The organisation patroness, Hanna-

Renate Laurien (CDU), Berlin's Sena-

for the Schools, urgently warned

exercise, stress, overweight, high blood

against the risks of smoking, lack of

implications of such disturbances.

over a cheque for DM5,000.

tack or stroko case has caused need,

Malte Buschbeck (Süddenische Zellung, 26 May 1983) vent tha individual vertebree from rubbing against one another during movement of tho upper part of the body.

The nucleus pulpoaus has to stand considerable pressure and tension. Unfortunately, it is not suited for permunent strain as it belongs to the noorly nourished tissues, as do the other joint cartilages and tandons.

Metabolism takes n very long time in the essa of the intervertebral dises; this meens that signs of strain cen occur ofter quite n short period.

The usual causa is a feulty posture and iocorrect lifting or carrying of hcavy weights...

A human baing's "natural" posture is standing and walking upright. In this position the pressure on the intervertebrei discs is ebout 50 kilograms.

If during work the arms are stretched out, this weight increeses by about 25

If the backbone is flexed there is a dynamio strein on the shell of tha discs, a strain which is intensified if the person lifts heavy objects.

Persons whoso work regularly involvcs bending forward or currying heavy weights exert excessive pressure on tho jelly-like substance between the verte-

Ticers are the direct cause of death

in about 11 per cent of ulcer suffe-

Frankfurt expert Dr Gunter Lam-

breeht was quoting e recent survey in a

speech to e congress organised by the

Republic.

rers, a medical meeting has been told.

be peid to supporting the buck with an uppropriate backrest.

Over the yeers, the disc is then worn down so much that the slightest movement rubs the vertebrae of the backbone ugainst one another. This leads to

Since the regenerative capacity of the nucleus pulposus is limited, the patient hus to uvoid excessive strain of the discs over a longer period. Appropriate nonrishmoot is also necessary to strengthen the regenerative cupacity.

In all cusus, prevention is definitely better than cure. For this reason, many places of work have been structured so us to male sure that the back is kept as struight us possible.

According to Industrial medicine stipulations, weights should naily be lilted

Housewives should also take care to that their hocks are straight and that they squnt to pick up things, tensing their stomuch and back muscles at the sume time.

This guarantees and even sprend of the strain on the discs during lifting and carrying, preventing the wearing down of the sides of the disc.

Persons sitting down or driving a car should also make sure that the lumbar spinel column is supported. The equisition of modern office and

kitchen chairs serves to protect the Intervertebral discs. Even while scuted, un incorrect posturo can wenr down the dises.

When driving a car attention should

(Rheinische Post, 2 June 1983)

More deafisport

According to a report byth

buch Opinion Research Instr

hut only nuc million haveale

gnition, treatment and cared

s importunt.

three years.

According to the expense

The problems are not me

than you Magath boots Hamburg to ever heard German, European titles The who took part in a heard of the German of the control by the German of the control in the control of the control

ducted by the German Ge passed without difficulty. This "ultriming result" but the feels uneasy when the fans are

peuple who can't hear per ant many believe, sald a spokener Hamburg SV's captaie, scored tha to give his side a 1-0 win over Jufour million people are harden club champlonship in Athens.

thea returned home and saw that through to its second Bundesliga plonship in a row. They took the on goal avarage on the last day of

the case of 14 to 20 per cond legath's goal against Juventus was a und girls who have hearing in learning and a delay in the derike the stational formula in the derike the stational Magath is not a

tevee in triumph Magath la not a in an effort to prevent to ferget moments of disappoint-cannot be reversed, medical and humiliation. Sensitive himshould already begin during the has always been careful not to prefitical of others.

In this respect, the Green the gama gave me great satisfac-nisation presented a cost of the nonetheless said after an sis. A proper early recognition are performance that earned him me would cost about Dillie treas acclaim. "It compensated mo investment would ultimately much of what I had bean through the past few months."

s pleasure, while baing restrained, ided a note of Schadenfreude, or sure st the discomfiture of others, was unusual coming from him.

und accelerated curing of the seryons knew who he meant. Ma-This presumes, of course the state of the st

cent to between 15 und 20 perse always when something special mes everyday proportions, Bundes-

secer has forfeited some of its in-fascination. But it is still alive and ell began on 24 August 1963, sinca a over 130 million fans have lined tands and terraces to cheer stars

as Beckenbauer, Netzer and Oveget a hetter idea of where the bey were crazy about Uwe Seeler, halled other goal-scorers such as

hey were amazed by dribbiling aces Libuda, Littbarski and Rummenig-who made it from kit carrier to in-ational soccer star.

he term "star" testifies to parallels show business. The weekend's soclop level has long formed part of enieftainment business.

Meen per cent is sport," Breitner and the rest is show." That was

Darwali eveo pald Hamburg a special visit to persuade Magath to change his mind, but Magath finally decided once and for all against Derwall and against playing for his country.

"I really can't undarstand Fellx at sil," the disappointed Derwell said, showing only that he had misunderstood Magath personally and not just as

"With Fellx," SV Hamburg manager Ernst Happel says, "the entire environmeet has to be just right." He appreciates how scositiva Magath is.

Then, but only then, he cae be the best mastermind a team could want on tha field. A maoager, Happel says, eeeds to give him the feeling that the game will depend on him aed him alone. Otherwise Magath seems to be plagued by self-doubt,

He comes from Aschaffenburg. His father was a Gt. He has never been able to use his elbows la the game. Ho has always been vulnerable and subject to variations in performance.

Ernst Kreuz is a former HSV player who is 17 years older than Magath. He used to live next door to the Magaths in Aschaffeaborg and remembers how Falix used to spend five or six hours a day on the soccer pitch.

"He was a small kid but extremely smart," Kreuz recalls. "But he could also be extremely sad." Magath played for a local club, then for Saarbrücken before signing for Hamburg in 1976.

Captaining the club to victory in the European Cup must surely be a climax in his carear. Where does he go from

He answers the question at his home of Quickborn, outside Hamburg, with his wife Stefanie aed daughters Janine-Marie-Louise Mirja, 3, and Marie-Therosa, 14 months,

"My contract with Hamburg has a yeer to go," ha says. "I will then be 31 and will oall it a day in Bundesliga soc-

He plans to and his football career abroad. He had intended to plsy in the United States, but he is no longer so

> Norbert Scheld (Hemburger Abendblait, 28 May 1983)



and saw the final only as a spectator.

basn prepared to edmit to himsaif. But he was nothing if not consistent; in Septamber he announced his retirement from the national squad. In February this year he was tempted

to make a comeback when Derwail, who has been criticised with increasing harshness with each successive defeot since Spain, grow friendiler.

lore, beginning on the pitch and culminating in secumulated debta totalling DM44m.

Twenty years ago the average Bundesiga player grossed DM20,000 per season. Nowadays he carns roughly 10 times as much.

in 1980 Manfred Kaltz negotiated a contract with SV Hamburg that earned him a basic salary of DM600,000.

But poor or rich, the books can only be balanced by means of extra earnings from advertising on shirts, from TV aed from special fixtures.

The season that has just ended cmphasised the danger that lurks ahead. Never before has a sponsor wielded such an influence on a change of team manager as at Bayern Munich.

Doubtful business practises pleyers' managers and investment advisers show that commercialisation has been accompanied by an increase is non-sporting influences.

Optimists may fairly claim that soccer still wields its spell. SV Hamburg may have scraped home as league champions but Werder Bremen, the runoersup, have done the Bundesliga a good

They are an interesting team and have been prepared to run s risk and play a hard game of football. That is what the fans want to see. if attalian (Ceneral-Angelger Bonn: 2 June 1983) Breitner, herolo antihero, auits footbal 25 C 858



'I don't went to be a model for people' ... Peul Breitner, (Photo: Nordbitd

A n ideal is a model of perfaction. An ideal is a false ideal. Which is the better description of Paul Breitner, 31, who has just retired from Bundeslien

Breitner of Bayern Munich was the modern soccer pro par excellence. He played football to earn money, not to serve as a model for the folks back

Leading sportsmen have often claimed to serve as models for children and young people. Not Breitner. "I Don't Want to be a Modol" is the title of one

of his books. Breitner was not a popular hero in the agnse that Uwe Seeler of Hamburg was. Ho more than anyone was the player who began a new era in pro foot-

boll in the mid-1970s. He led, others followed. It was an era in which players odmitted to being in the game for what they could get out of It - even when they won the occolade of boing capped for their country.

The more they took, the more distant they grew from thosa who gave. They allowed themselves to bo cheered (or boord) on the park, but no looger wantad anything to do with the fans who checred them.

Fritz Walter, who captained his country to World Cup victory in Berne in 1954 for a mere DM2,000, would celebrate a victory in the club bar aloogside the fana, just like any other soccer player in hia day.

Twenty years later Franz Beckenbauer, who repeated the feat in Munich, earning DM60,000, changed straight into a dinner jacket after one World Cup game and drove to Bayreuth for a Wagner festival opera performance.

The money he earned from football class of people: high society where the ordinary fan could not hope even to get

The fans only accepted soccer stars' lives of luxury as long as they could afford to finance them. They no ionzer

The stands and terraces are bare and ideals (or idols) such as Paul Breitner are felt to have feet of cley.

The soccer pro is going to have to change, to find his way back to the fans. Otherwise the stuffing will be knocked out of the professional game.

(Stutigarter Nachrichten, 30 May (983)

A certain cure for ulcers

German pharmecists' essociation in Mersno, northern Itsly, The meeting heard that there is still much to do in the field of gustrio und duodenal ulcers despite much progress. Between 10 and 20 per cent of the

whola populetion suffered from u pen-· vent relupses. A group of drugs has now heen suctie ulcer at least once. There ere about 150,000 new cases yeer in the Federal There is general agreement that a gustric ulcer or a duodenal ulcer results

However, the resistence of gastric from a disturbance in the balance between aggressive and defansive factors. The following are aggressive factors:

gastrio acid, bile acids and the protein spiliting pepsin contained in the gestric ween 10 and 15 years to develop. The illness follows e pliase-like puttern and A defensive factor is the natural resistance of the mucous membrane. in many cases therapy in any one of these phases cen lead to speedy relief

The medicinal treatment of the ulcer uttempts to re-restablish u state of equilibrium, uvold complications und pre-

ugainst these factors.

mucous membrane itself cun only be helped to a limited extent by using medicine due to the risk of slde effects. Gustric and duodenal nicers take bet-

still wanted

cessful in reducing or climinating the nggressivo fuctors und Improving the protection of the mucous membrane

investment would ultimately

social and medical insuran

nies about DM47m.

Nevertheless, as Lambra entire game, whereas Derwall out, tremment still present to the therapeutist, as an intilke it. As a result, he never real-

t Manufelmer Morris

patients have at least one telegraph delied.

In Germany, peptic aleast the beloed to get Germany through to the massives after about four seasons world Cup in Spain last summer, average of 50 per cent of case. The progress in the field of

treulment with medicines are be 20th season of Bundesliga, or in the fact that the rate of the national league, soccer has endeding long-term therepy has an occasion to stop and think rafrom the original range of 40 than be suphoric. As soon as therapy is dis

there is e relapse. Lambrecht: "At the moment no ulcer medicine in o positiot cure the illness."

(Lubecker Nachrichts,2)

Chairman Lobse is heping the Fischer, Heynekes and Hru-rescurely projects, to be stand

drugs is to be tested in the sup about 1,000 German doctors

The organisation is also introduce on "anti-smoking" gum" which, in line with the model, will only be available

Last year sho suffered o heart attack ed by an iofarction (suffocation) of the

lotory problems.

ry thrombosis is twice as high as that for cancer victims (145,000 a year).

The organisation aces its most important task to be the appeal to ull citizens to show their own initiative in this field. In all too many cases, the lliness is only inken seriously when everything is too lute and the damage done is irreparable.

The organisation, which has among its members former Bonn President Walter Scheel, ex-national soccer player Fritz Wulter, and the Lord Mayor of the controversial preparation Mainz, Jockel Fuchs, offers all citizens sold at the moment. u free precautionary check-list containieg 53 questions.

This heips the general protection

and hacked by donations for they worshipped Petar Radenkovio members themselves and by Sopp Malor and waddling "Enta" will ulso be successful.

In one case, the success of the success of husband as sense of

When a stroke or heart attack puts a family in a plight

About 350,000 people die of o heart attack or a stroke each year in the Federal Republic of Germany. This is caus-

One in every two Germans has circu-

Professor Dirk Loose, chairman of the German Infarct Aid Organisation and expert on circulation complaints emphasised: "The most alarming thing is that the victims of a heart attack are pressure and diabetes.

The death rate for victims of corona-

ription.

The Bundesliga after its

in the national squad and made its most abysmal mark in the lacklustre 1982 World Cup game in which Germany beat Austria 1-0.

had jost contact with the crowd and all sense of reality. They threatened to saw off the branch on which they sat (and continue

again in the 1982/83 season, so there is no call for completency. My be managed by amateurs but at . Reducing the number of clubs in the first division may or may not be a good

anly his ides of soccer, and he common sense. There are problems ga-

first 20 years

made constant headliess in his chosen role as the bad guy.

Pootball was suddenly a mere matter of arithmetic. The fans merely financed a small group of privileged players who

to sit). Cone are the days when soccer stars were something special. The number of spectators was down

idea. The same is true of proposals to convert slubs into limited compenies.

But all concerned could well do with

But this outlook was soon apparent